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CANNING PLANT AT FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth, Tex., people are interested in the renewed report of the addition of a canning plant to the Armour factory there. Plans have not been definitely fixed, but it is probable that next spring will see the erection of such a plant, completed in time to get the benefit of next year's run of cattle.

MEXICAN PACKING SCHEME.

It is reported in the press dispatches that the International Packing Company, which is said to be erecting large packing houses in Mexico City and at other distributing cities of the republic, will try to control the meat business of the country. It has just announced that it will open fifty retail butcher shops in Mexico City. The packing concern is claimed to be backed by \$10,000,000 paid up capital.

A COUNTRY PACKINGHOUSE.

The O. McHenry Company has been formed in California with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to erect a packing plant at Modesto, on the big McHenry cattle ranch. O. McHenry, the wealthy owner of the ranch, is the chief backer. The ranch includes 4,000 acres, and already has a slaughterhouse which supplies the co-operative meat stores in Oakland and other small trade. Wharf privileges are said to have been secured in Oakland, and a cold storage plant is planned at this point. It is claimed by the promoters that this will be the largest meat plant on the Pacific Coast.

S. & S. GET ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL.

Official announcement has been made of the award of the grand prize and gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for its exhibit of canned meats, hams and bacon. The award was given for purity of product, method of packing and general excellence. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger exhibit at St. Louis is a very handsome and elaborate one, including one of the company's newest and most improved refrigerator cars. The officials of the company are elated at this award, following, as it does, similar captures of gold medals at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

RAISING MORE CATTLE.

Western New York farmers are going into the cattle feeding business more extensively this fall than ever before. They are getting excellent prices for their beef on the hoof and are taking up steer feeding with a good deal of enthusiasm.

SWIFT DIRECTORS INSPECT.

The officers and some of the chief directors of Swift & Company have been making a tour of inspection of the western plants, including those at St. Joseph, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Omaha and St. Paul. They reported finding everything in satisfactory shape. The party included E. C. Swift, chairman; Louis F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice-president; L. A. Carton, treasurer; John Rossiter Redfield, Dumont Clarke, E. Henry Barnes and others.

INDIANAPOLIS STOCKYARDS OPENING.

The formal opening of the new Indianapolis stockyards will occur on November 3, and the officials of the company and the local commission men are making preparations for a big blowout. A fine modern plant has replaced that destroyed by fire several months ago, and Indianapolis propose to celebrate the occasion of its opening in a fitting manner. There will be a banquet and other festivities and a large attendance from other centers is expected.

A PURE FOOD LABORATORY.

The Pennsylvania Food Department is having a pure food laboratory equipped at Harrisburg for the analysis of samples of foods taken in that State for that purpose. Commissioner Warren has all along claimed that he was hampered by lack of chemical facilities.

The Commissioner proposes to conduct experiments in court. These may be spectacular. They may be effective. If he finds an article adulterated, even though with a harmless ingredient, he heralds the article as being adulterated and unfit for use. As a matter of fact some substances, like canned chicken, are improved by being adulterated with, say, pork, for the sake of moisture. Some articles contain an adulterant which is more costly than the original substance.

DOUBLE CONTINENTAL OUTPUT.

The plans for the remodelling of the hog packing plant of the Continental Packing Company at Bloomington, Ill., will about double the capacity of the plant. The plant will close down at once to begin the improvements. An entire new outfit of machinery will be installed, a sausage making equipment will be put in, which is a new departure, and the coolers will be entirely renovated and brought up to date. The whole plant will get a general overhauling.

NO SUCCESSOR FOR MARTIN.

No successor will be selected to take the place made vacant by the death of Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Live Stock Association, until the annual convention in January. In the meantime an advisory committee has been selected to look after business at headquarters at Denver. It includes Fred. P. Johnson, George W. Ballantine and George W. Goulding, all Denverites. It would not be at all surprising if the secretaryship went to Fred. P. Johnson, who has been the leader of late in Western movements for the benefit of livestock interests, and who is a hustler.

AMERICAN PACKING COMPANY.

The American Agricultural Packing Company is still working on its organization plans. It is understood that a gentleman well known in the meat trade and who has more or less connection with it will be elected president of the company. The vacancy in that office has been left for his final acceptance.

The company expects to enter the entire field of meat slaughter and by-product producing, confining itself at the outset to the output of a single factory, which is planned for Chicago. Most of the capital is eastern capital and a strong fight will be made in this distributive field. The whole matter is yet in its first stages. It will take time to materialize the plans of the concern's promoters. It is understood they have ample capital to carry out their plans.

This concern should not be confused with an enterprise which has chosen a somewhat similar title, and which announces that it will build a plant at Kansas City. The two interests have no connection whatever.

FOOD TRUTHS IN PENNSYLVANIA

While Pure Food Commissioner Warren's agents were conducting their first opera bouffe food trial in the Philadelphia courts on Tuesday, two scientists of reputation were telling a gathering of medical men and chemists in the same city a few important facts relative to food preservatives and official misapprehension concerning them.

In court the State chemists made the point that sodium sulphite as a meat preservative is decidedly deleterious to health. They talked about pounds of meat and pints of gastric juice and dealt in large figures and sweeping statements. They wanted to analyze hamburger steak in open court, but the judge rebelled at lowering the dignity of the judicial chamber to the level of a cook-house, and the performance had to be called off. The accused meat dealers had an equally imposing array of experts on hand, all of whom testified to the harmlessness of the preservatives in the small quantities in which they were used. The trial was not concluded at the first day's hearing.

At a session of the College of Pharmacy on the same day, some points were scored on the other side of the food preservative question. Dr. R. C. Eccles, of Brooklyn, made the statement that more people are poisoned by food that decays because the use of proper preservatives is not permitted, than are harmed by eating food which is kept in proper condition by the use of preservatives. In a nutshell his argument was this:

Decay Worse Than Preservative.

"If carriers of perishable foods, instead of being forbidden by law to use preservatives on such foods when they are delayed and cannot be hurried into a refrigerator, were compelled to use these agents before decay had commenced, there would probably be fewer deaths from ptomaine poisoning. Thousands have been killed and thousands more tortured through having used food that should have been, but was not, protected by chemicals.

That it is the quantity of preservative that injures, rather than the mere fact of the presence of the substance itself, was the declaration of Dr. Henry Leffmann. This scientific food expert declared that the State food commissioner and the other pure food crusaders were basing their whole campaign on wrong premises. They were 'way off when they assumed that food must be deleterious to health merely because of the presence of a preservative, no matter how small the quantity. The only true standard, he said, for judging of the effect of preservatives was the quantity of the material—not its mere presence.

"Some have assumed that all preservatives of ancient origin are safe, and all of modern origin are unsafe," said Dr. Leffmann. "Acting on this decision, some officials have established the broad forbidding of all preservatives except salt, vinegar and wood-smoke; others have permitted limited use of boric and benzoic acids and their sodium salts. Salicylic acid has been generally prohibited. It cannot be said that these distinctions in permission are founded upon a scientific basis.

"The action of certain authorities in placing the older preservatives on a permissible list and the newer ones on a forbidden list, is purely arbitrary. It is true that experts can be obtained easily who will express opinions unfavorable to a given article, but this counts for nothing; experts can be found ready to give opinions either way. In this State convictions have been obtained in several cases upon the principle that if it can be shown that the preservative is poisonous in any dose, it is to be considered a poison absolutely, and its use contravenes the law.

"It seems to me that this sets at naught the whole science of the pharmaco-dynamics. No substance is absolutely a poison. The truth is that the definition of a poison must involve the questions of dose and manner of administration.

When Doctors Disagree.

"We have lately had in this city an interesting instance of the peculiarities of expert testimony, when it depends on mere opinions rather than inference for actual experiments. The food authorities of Pennsylvania not long ago forbade the sale of vegetable articles colored with copper, because this metal was regarded as dangerous. Dr. H. W. Wiley, in a public lecture last winter, deprecated the sale of such articles, although not definitely declaring the metal poisonous. Since that time experts in another bureau of the Department of Agriculture have been active in declaring that copper is quite harmless, and several Philadelphia physicians have been supporting this view. One set of experts tells us that copper cannot be allowed in appreciable amounts in any food article; another set, equally eminent and equally positive, tells us that it is entirely harmless in drinking water. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

"What data are there to show that salt is entirely harmless in food? What proof have we that sodium benzoate is more objectionable than the ingredients of wood-smoke?

"The ferment of decay and the ferment of digestion are related to each other just as much as the sugar of lead is related to the sugar of milk, or the oil of vitriol is related to the oil of cottonseed. Indeed, the difference is far greater in the ferment case than in either of the others. Our ignorant fathers confounded the living germs of putrefaction with the chemical substances we call anzymes, just as they confounded sulphuric acid with oils and acetate of lead with sugars.

"Salicylic acid has been chosen as the special target of attack. Its ethyl ester is found in hundreds of plants from the most diverse botanic orders. Most fruits contain it. Nature has thus put it into our food. In this respect it is like benzoic acid. Both of these are food constituents, placed in our food by nature; but if found by an agent of Commissioner Warren in any food sold in your State, the seller is a criminal. Such is the ruling of your Judge Davis.

"But what of the doctors who misled the jury and misled Judge Davis? What of Commissioner Warren, who obtained and

compensated these doctors? These men ought to have known, if they did not, that not a single authoritative work in this world sustain them in their oaths. If vinegar is a poison, then Judge Davis's ruling makes it a crime for any person to add vinegar to any kind of food in this State."

GERMAN TRADE FANATICISM.

Oleo interests and the eating public in the United States may consider themselves at the mercy of the dairy people in all matters of legislation relating to butter, but they have before them an even more striking example in the subjugation of the German people to the agrarian interests of that country. Agrarianism is responsible for the exclusion of American meats from Germany, and for the present threatened meat famine there.

A sample of the extremes to which this sort of trade favoritism is carried is commented upon in a consular report from Dantzig. It appears that all tallow imported there for the manufacture of soap can only be used for that purpose under the personal supervision of one of the local police, or else, before handing it over to the manufacturer, holes must be bored in the tallow, and these holes filled up with a solution of caustic potash. The object of these precautions is to make it quite certain that the purveyors of soap shall not compete with the farmers in supplying the public with anything fit for use as human food.

Poisoning imported tallow to make it non-edible is a step beyond any of the practices the food cranks and the dairy lobbyists have yet learned in the United States.

NEW SWIFT MANAGER AT WHEELING.

A. C. Douglas has resigned as manager of Swift & Company's branch at Wheeling, W. Va., and has been succeeded by R. O. Brown, of Bradford, Pa. Mr. Douglas has gone into business for himself at Steubenville, O.



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Note Pages 17 and 18 Northern Bulletin No. 2935.

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ASK ABATTOIRS TO IMPORT BEEVES

There is a new phase to the Venezuelan beef importing scheme. The question of the importation of Venezuelan cattle to the United States for slaughter was rife about four months ago. Some cattlemen of that section were in this country looking to that end. They were under the tutelage of some Americans who seemed to be promoting the enterprise. The effort was made to interest American capitalists and some American packers in the scheme. To this end the most glowing picture was printed of Venezuelan ranches, cattle and market conditions. Deputations from time to time waited upon certain moneyed interests and upon big meat concerns in behalf of the enterprise, which slowly took on the appearance of life.

The plan was to load Orinoco cattle at some convenient port and ship them to America, where the bees would be killed at the port of debarkation. The trial shipment of 1,000 head were to be slaughtered in New York City. From that, as a starter, it was proposed to extend operations to the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even New York. This plan contemplates the erection of independent plants and cold storage plants later on, if the plans grew and matured along the original lines of their formation. The start was to be made with the initial 1,000 cattle as an experiment.

Basis of the Plan.

It was thought that 30,000 Venezuelan steers per year could be sold for Eastern slaughter by those concerned. That would mean a monthly transfer of 2,500 head. Two basic reasons controlled the idea. One was the live cost of Venezuelan steers in that country. The other was the cost of feed and shipment, or freight and haulage. It was figured that the lower freight rate on the steamer would not make it cost less to land a steer at New York from Venezuela than it would to land one from Montana or Texas in New York by rail. These Western steers have not only to pay the long railroad haulage from the far West to Kansas City and Chicago, but they have to pay terminal charges there, stockyards embargoes and re-shipment for the East. It was also figured that, as between the American and the South American price for grain and long feed, it would cost less to feed cattle from Venezuela to New York than it would from, say, Montana to New York via Chicago or Omaha.

Whether these facts were absolutely true or not The National Provisioner has not figured, but there is a lot in it. The freight charge would possibly be equalled, but it is more than probable that the feed cost would be in favor of the American railroad haulage. The longer distance from Venezuela would cause more leg worry, because ships have far more motion than trains. The loss in weight therefrom would be greater, therefore entailing a heavier feed bill per beef during the trip. The casualties from suffocation and rough water among fat cattle in the hot zones from Venezuela would be heavier than on a train.

This freight and feed factor had a controlling influence upon the project. The cost of Venezuelan cattle, as compared with beef

stock in America, was the primary incentive to the move to interest the American business man in this importing venture.

The trouble about the whole matter was this: The promoters took our flat market quotations for beef and meat without taking into account the grades of bees and meat sold in this country. They also took no account of the sizes of the cattle to be sold or that could be herded for exportation. The National Provisioner took up the matter and frankly showed why it would not pay to import South American steers for slaughter here. The reasons advanced have about killed the scheme. At least, nothing more has been heard of it and the venture has drifted away from the minds of those who promulgated it among Americans. The Venezuelans who pushed it along have, apparently, dropped it or are refiguring.

It is now suspected that the whole affair was a prospecting campaign, looking to the formation of a respectably large company and the using of this for a purpose. Some believe that it was a tariff incident. At any rate, the following things were done: Committees of Venezuelans and Americans persistently called upon packers and financiers here. Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, was induced to give a permit for the landing of the first shipment here without putting it in quarantine, upon the condition that the stock would be immediately slaughtered at the port of entry.

With this as a starting point the gentlemen arranged with a large New York abattoir to kill the bees and have them marketed through the concern's distributing agency. The bees were to have left Venezuela six weeks ago and they should be here now, if the original schedule had been adhered to. They would be here by November 1 at the latest.

This trial shipment was to be put on the market in the regular way, to test its natural trade draft, or ability to be marketed alongside of American meats selling in the ordinary way. The future of this trade would be decided by the success or failure of this first 1,000 steers in the channels of trade. A profit was foretold, on paper, and hence a permanent supply was promised. The packers, of course, had no interest. It was simply a question of where the cheapest cattle could be had. Anticipating a successful issue a company was chartered in New Jersey for \$10,000, with American incorporators. All the details were thus perfected. Then came the change of base, or the collapse of the whole scheme, whatever its purpose.

A Confession of Failure.

Some days ago the whole thing took on a new phase, and that phase was a confession of failure. The parties at interest receded from their former position and desired the abattoir to buy the cattle in Venezuela upon their word, assume all risks, kill and sell the product as they do American cattle. All the Venezuelan people had to do was to herd the cattle at the designated port at as low a price as the local market would bear. There the whole matter for the present ends. Of course the American company would do no such

thing. The original arrangement was merely as an experiment.

The trouble with the equatorial cattle is that they are small—too small for the American trade. They are also grassers right from the ranges. Such stock are cheap here also, because they are unmarketable by our butchers. The claim was made that Venezuela is full of 1,200 to 1,400 pound bees and that an annual output of 30,000 or more of such bullocks per annum could be maintained without trouble. Such is not the case. While some improvement of herds has been going on there, it has been insignificant as compared with the general condition of the Venezuelan herds.

The refusal of the people there to forward even an experimental shipment to this country after Secretary Wilson had brushed the quarantine restrictions aside and a New York abattoir had consented to kill and sell the meat admits the impracticability of the plan. The refusal of the New York company to import and kill at its own risk shows also a profitless view of it all. This paper reiterates its statement that it will not pay to import Venezuelan steers.

AMERICAN DRESSED BEEF PLANT.

The American Dressed Beef Company, a concern with a capital stock of a million and a half, incorporated last year at Guthrie, Okla., has announced its intention to erect a plant costing \$250,000 at Kansas City. The site is in Armourdale, with two direct railway connections. It is said \$750,000 of the company's capital stock is paid in, and that the concern has the backing of experienced packinghouse people. Most of the capital is understood to have been subscribed in Kansas City.

According to Charles E. McSweeney, the promoter, the company will have a plant capable of slaughtering 600 cattle and 400 sheep a day. It will employ between 450 and 500 men. The plant will have a cold storage capacity of 1,500 carcasses. The products manufactured will be limited to oleo oil, tallow, fertilizer materials and grease. An effort to compete with the big packing plants in other products will not be made. The company will contract for 200 refrigerator cars and twenty-five provision cars for its private use. Charles E. McSweeney is president, and Wm. J. Thompson secretary and treasurer of the company.

A BIG BUTTER TRADE.

Great Britain is a large buyer of foreign butter. The United Kingdom imports annually, about 447,000,000 lbs. of butter, at a cost of nearly \$100,000,000. The average price paid is 22½c. per pound wholesale. The price ranges from 17¼c. to 23¼c. per pound according to country and quality. In 1898 the price averaged about 20½c. per pound. Danish butter fetches the highest price, and Denmark sells Britain nearly half of the whole amount of foreign butter imported into the United Kingdom. German and Norwegian butters bring the next best prices, 22 3/5c. and 22¾c. per pound respectively. United States butter brought only 19 3/5c. per pound, and we shipped in less than 1,000,000 pounds of the product.

MANAGEMENT OF A SAUSAGE BUSINESS

In the conduct of a sausage manufacturing enterprise it is of the utmost importance that a systematic detailed account be kept of every item connected with the business. While individual methods may vary, there are some general principles common to all. Any plan to be of business value must necessarily take note of every item of expense in connection with the production of any article. Materials, wages, clerks' and office expenses, shipping expenses, packages, rent, taxes, deterioration of plant, repairs to factory and machinery, light, heat and power, advertising, printing, stationery, postage, etc., are among the items to be considered in ascertaining the cost of manufacture. Further account must be taken of shrinkage, loss on returned goods, exchanges, experiments, bad debts, etc.

These several items may be grouped under three general heads: First, the purchase of raw materials and all articles to be used in the factory; second, the product made and the cost price of the same; third, cost and fixed charges incidental to the sale of the manufactured goods.

With a system once arranged for noting these accounts, it is no trouble to keep a record of every detail of cost connected with the operation of the plant, and thus afford a safe guide as to the percentage of profit and loss upon the business.

The importance of adopting and thoroughly carrying out a well-conceived system of arriving at the actual cost is obvious. Appended is a test made in one of the large Western packinghouses on manufactured sausage. It shows how completely and accurately every detail was taken into account in arriving at the cost of producing the finished sausage, packed and ready for shipment. The test selected is taken at random from among many others.

Ring Bologna Sausage Test.

Cost of material:	
240 lbs. beef hearts at 1½c. per lb....	\$6.30
180 lbs. weasand meat at 1c. per lb....	1.80
200 lbs. corn beef at 2c. per lb.....	5.20
60 lbs. corned ox lips at 1c. per lb.....	.60
373 lbs. beef head and cheek meat at 1½c. per lb.....	6.90
60 lbs. fat pork butts at 8¼c. per lb..	4.95
3¼ lbs. black pepper at 6½c. per lb....	.21
1½ lbs. allspice at 7c. per lb.....	.10
1½ lbs. saltpeter at 4½c. per lb.....	.05
6 lbs. potato flour at 2c. per lb.....	.12
6 lbs. borax at 8½c. per lb.....	.51
6 lbs. coriander seed at 6c. per lb.....	.36
12 sets of round casings (beef) at 12c. per lb.....	1.44
1½ lbs. twine at 31c. per lb.....	.54
Wood and sawdust.....	.15
21 lbs. coating at 5c. per lb.....	1.05
Total	\$30.37
Less:	
26 lbs. bologna meat returned by stuffers at 3c. per lb.....	.78
16 lbs. corned beef trimmings at ½c. per lb.....	.08
48 lbs. beef head and cheek meat at 1c. per lb.....	.48
2 lbs. waste casings at ½c. per lb.....	.01
Total	\$1.35
Green weight. per cent.	
1,256 lbs. meat chopped,	
1,310 lbs. bologna.	
1,184 lbs. bologna, after smoking.....	90.37
1,183 lbs. bologna, after cooking.....	90.30

1,204 lbs. bologna, after dipping.....	91.91
Labor:	
Two men trucking meat to sausage department, ¼ hour at \$1.75.....	\$0.25
Two men making up casings, ¼ hour at \$1.50.....	.22
Two men grinding, 1-3 hour at \$1.75..	.11
Trimnings, 540 lbs. at 10c. per 100 lbs..	.54
One man chopping, 2 hours at \$2.25...	.45
Two men stuffing, 27c. per 1,000 lbs. meat chopped .....	.68
Two men tying, 19c. per 1,000 lbs....	.47
Two men hanging, 13c. per 1,000 lbs....	.32
Four men trucking and hanging into house, 1-3 hour at \$1.50.....	.20
One man smoking, ½ hour at \$2.....	.10
Three men trucking from sausage house to cook tubs, ¼ hour at \$1.50..	.12
One man trucking from cook tubs to packing department, 1-3 hour at \$1.50 .....	.05
One man cooking, ¾ hour at \$2.....	.15
Two men dipping, 1 hour at \$1.50....	.30
Total	\$3.96
Cost per 100 lbs., packed ready for shipment:	
Meat, spices, etc.....	\$2.5224
Labor, manufacturing .....	.3289
Labor packing .....	.10
Labor, additional.....	.28
Nails .....	.0042
Veneering .....	.0027
Four 25-lb. boxes.....	.34
Administrative expenses .....	.25
.....	\$3.8282
Less offal .....	.1121
Net cost	\$3.7161
Cost loose, \$3.27 per 100 lbs. sausage.	
Cost packed, \$3.72 per 100 lbs. sausage.	

GREAT BOLOGNA INDUSTRY.

Speaking about bologna strikes, the bologna-making army of Greater New York—principals and employees—engaged in the active factory business of making this line of wursts number 1,500. That is the number engaged in the small and large factories. They get an average of about \$14 per week wages. That is, the employees do. The supposition is that the employers are worth as much for their labor.

The men threatened to tie up the line until they got \$16 per week. The weekly wage of the 1,500 at the latter scale would be \$24,000. Suppose that the factory gets 8 cents per pound for bolognas. On that basis it would take 300,000 lbs. of these sausages to make the wages. That means 15,600,000 lbs. of bolognas per year to pay wages at 8 cents per pound. Now, suppose that the bologna meat and casings costs the maker 6 cents per pound. That leaves 2 cents per pound out of the 8 cents received to pay the wages. That means 126,000,000 lbs. of bolognas to pay the annual wages of 1,500 men at \$16 per week. The mass costs the fixed 6 cents per pound. So it cannot figure further than in furnishing the material as the wurst man gets it from the abattoir.

That does not represent it all. The cost of meat and wages is not all the cost. The bologna man has money invested, and he has losses. These will take another ¼c. per lb., thereby adding one-sixteenth more of quantity to cover up the entire 8½c. cost of the product of his factory. That adds 8,000,000 lbs. more to the whole, and makes the total output of bologna sausages in New York City 134,000,000 lbs. without any profit to the manufacturer. He adds ¼c. per pound

for that, thus getting about 8¾c. per pound for his wursts.

If the bologna sausage factories turned out only that class of stuff they would manufacture around 134,000,000 lbs. to "break even." The total output is around 200,000,000 pounds. Whether or not they make bolognas solely the same amount of sausages of some kind must be turned out to pay 1,500 men \$16 per week. If the maker realizes less than 8¾c. per lb. for his product it will take more.

Recently The National Provisioner estimated the frankfurter consumption of New York and gave a side hint of the bologna trade, which was figured indirectly, and it substantially verifies the figures herein given. For instance, one New York City factory sells 30,000,000 lbs. of bologna meat annually. On the reasonable supposition that all of the other city killers supply an equal amount of this grade of meat the city kill yields 60,000,000 lbs. The west and other outside slaughterers would send in at least 15,000,000 lbs. additional. The New York City total of bologna meat sold annually would, therefore, amount to 75,000,000 lbs. The product contains about one-third of actual meat. The balance, or greater bulk, is water and a vegetable filling.

The bulk weight of the factory output would thus be around 225,000,000 lbs. This amount is put up within a radius of 25 miles of the Grand Central railroad station. The amount is somewhat startling. It, however, gives an idea of the importance of this trade to the city and the seriousness of a strike of the bologna sausage makers. This product is sold at an average of 12c. per lb. retail. The New York and surrounding public pay \$27,000,000 per year for the output of the bologna sausage factories within the above stated radius.

There are 4,000 delicatessen stores and 3,000 other meat and provision stores selling bolognas in the metropolitan area. This distributive energy of 6,000 points would alone sell an enormous quantity of these sausages. These are not all. There are something like 15,000 hotels, restaurants and cafes that buy direct from the wholesaler and feed direct to the consumer. This estimate of New York's bologna factory trade does not take into consideration the amount of bolognas made outside of New York City and shipped in for consumption, nor does it take any notice of any other line of sausages made elsewhere and sold in this big eating center. Figures give correct ideas of things and the bologna industry of New York City is a big thing.

THE "HAPHAG'S" YEARLY MEAT BILL.

The amount of meat consumed on the vessels of the Hamburg-American steamship line for the year 1903 shows the following figures: Five and one-fifth million pounds, exclusive of sausages, fish, lobsters and small fowl. Of this grand total 3.87 millions were fresh meats, 435,000 pounds large fowl, 366,000 pounds salt meat and bacon, 278,000 pounds conserved meat and 168,305 pounds smoked meats and hams. Of Wiener and Frankfort sausages, 18,302 cans were required and of miscellaneous other sausages 62,000 pounds.

Dealers looking for bargains in equipment should watch page 48 from week to week.

REFORM IN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

The leaders in the National Livestock Association have apparently begun to realize that peddling stock in new packinghouse enterprises is perhaps not the best method of employing their time and arousing interest in the organization, either inside or outside its membership. There is to be a reform in the method of conducting the organization at once, and the next national convention, which occurs at Denver in January, is expected to see the fruition of the new movement.

"There has been a feeling among stockmen for some time that the association was not making the progress that it should," said President Hagenbarth recently. "Without going into the causes, it has been patent to all that there was a lack of interest among stockmen, and this indifference was noticeable in the increasing difficulty to secure funds for carrying on the work. After a careful study of the situation and conference with some of the leading men in the livestock industry in this country, we have come to the conclusion that the only remedy lies in a complete reorganization along lines that will bring results. We feel that the association has reached the point in its career where it must either be made so large and strong that no one can afford to be out of it, or we must abandon the organization entirely. There is no middle ground.

"Stockmen of the country have spent much money and hard work building the association to its present point, and I find a unanimous opinion among those I have talked with that it would be foolish to drop the work. We have just reached the point where we can commence to reap benefits for the industry that will more than repay the efforts we have made.

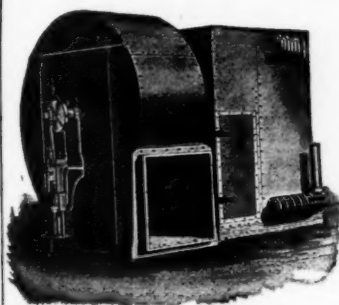
"The new plan of organization? Well, we have not yet gotten down to details, but the organization must be placed upon a basis that will enable it to have funds to operate with, and it must be broad enough to give representation to all allied interests. The sheepmen must have their own organization and the cattlemen must have theirs. But we want a clearing house, as it were, a place where the stockmen may meet upon equal grounds with the railroads, the stock yards, the packers, the commission men, in fact, every interest that is interested in any way with the livestock industry. While there are some points where these interests may clash to a certain extent, yet there is a common ground where the interests of all are identical, and that is the ground upon which we will meet in the National Livestock Association.

"There are many exceedingly important problems now confronting the stockmen of the country which should be considered and solved through the National Livestock Association. The stockmen have reached the point where they realize that there are two sides to both the railroad transportation and packinghouse problems. There is a large conservative element in the association that believes the time has come to stop calling names and get down to business."

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DEVELOPMENT OF FAT AND MEAT MARKETS

There have been quite large export movements of hog meats and lard for two or three weeks. It is probable that in the remainder of this month and through November that the shipments of the hog products will be of more than ordinary volume. The outward movements do not comprise new demands of a material order, but are chiefly of deliveries on the buying orders that Europe sent here a little while since, and as well extensive consignments to packers' agents in the continental and United Kingdom markets.

The large business with Europe necessarily followed the protracted dullness of the summer season, in which stocks abroad, especially in the continental markets, were allowed to diminish in more material degree than usual.

While a larger trading in hog products with Europe is expected for the current season than that had last year, it does not follow that vigorous demands for supplies will set in thence at once. Rather the opinion is that Europe will watch effects from the cotton and corn crops upon meat and fat supplies before making contracts extensively ahead of actual needs of them, yet that it will be compelled to buy steadily in a conservative way through its own shortened supplies of some associated products.

Nevertheless, there are some trade opinions that one or two leading fats, those with which the hog fat is associated in market developments, are even now getting upon a very inviting basis for buyers, and that they are possibly close to the low point of the season, with the reference especially applicable, it would seem to them, to the cotton oil situation.

There has been within a fortnight a decline in the prices of cotton oil of 3½c. per gallon, and which has brought it to very near some

of the calculated upon season's low figures, and which latter were hardly more than 1½c. under the current trading basis. Yet the home consumers of the cotton oil continue very conservative in buying; indeed, that the only buying sources that seem at all aroused are on export account, while that even this export business does not assume large proportions, but proceeds in a somewhat restricted way.

Because of the larger cotton crop than that had last year, with the more abundant offerings of seed and lower prices for it than then, the production of cotton oil is gaining upon demands; therefore, it has been easy to bring about lower prices for it.

There is promise for this season of the largest cotton oil production yet had, and a range of prices for it that will permit good competition of the oil with the other soap material offerings of Europe; while that Europe's general requirements of the cotton oil should be of much more material volume than ordinarily, because, in part, of its shortened olive crop.

The beef fat markets of England have become quiet, and are turning easier from a long spell of excited trading. The continental market requirements of tallow have become very slack, with Russia now practically at a standstill in trading in the United Kingdom markets. The easier tendency of the foreign markets for tallow does away with the late apprehension of our soapmakers that there might be competing demands from Europe for the tallow supplies in this country. Therefore, the temper of the beef fat markets in this country have become easier. The fact that cottonseed oil is now relatively much lower than usual with greases, etc., is as well a drag upon the tallow market, as concerns interest of our home soapmakers in it.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Ashepoo Fertilizer Company, of Charleston, S. C., has bought 80 acres of ground at East Macon Ga., and will build a 30,000 ton factory. Frank E. Taylor is manager of the company.

The Oemulgee Tanning Company, of Macon, Ga., has been incorporated with \$10,000. The promoters are G. Bernd, Joseph Bloch and C. I. Allen.

The Orinoco Tanning Company's plant at Columbus, Ind., was sold to the American Harness & Leather Company recently for \$4,200.

The slaughter house at Scotland, Pa., belonging to Harvey Wingert was burned recently with considerable quantity of hides, tallow and meat.

The Butchers' Packing Company, of Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital by Joseph C. Orth, Henry Hemsath, Casper H. Baite, John J. Fussner, F. C. Schneider and Fred. P. Buschbaum, to build a packing plant in Cincinnati.

The O. McHenry Company, of Modesto, Cal., has been incorporated to build a large packing plant, cold storage warehouse, ice plant, etc. Capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 will be put into the slaughtering and packing departments, at Modesto, while the cold storage will be at Oakland. O. McHenry is in charge of all arrangements.

An incendiary fire caused a loss of \$25,000 at the new four-story plant of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger at Akron, O. It will be rebuilt at once.

The Armstrong Leather Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

George Arnold is building a pork packing plant with complete modern equipment at McKeesport, Pa.

New buildings for the Cincinnati Stock Yards Company at Cincinnati, O., will be erected on the site of the old barns which are now being torn down.

John Freiling & Sons, of Mingo, O., are rebuilding their slaughter house which was recently burned.

The property of the Somerset Packing Company, Somerset, Pa., consisting of the market, ice plant and abattoir, has been seized by the sheriff. The liabilities of the company are said to be about \$10,000. The company was incorporated in May, 1903, with \$25,000 capital.

The Cudahy Packing Company's branch at 14 Hurlburt street, Hartford, Conn., was damaged to about the extent of \$6,000 last week by fire. The loss is principally from smoke and water, and includes \$1,000 worth of stock on hand. Cause unknown. Repairs are being made.

A large house of the Exmoor Poultry Farm, at Exmoor, Pa., was burned recently, and over six hundred chickens were killed. The loss is over \$1,500. Cause unknown.

Brittain & Co., of Marshalltown, Ia., will build a cold storage house and other buildings at a cost of \$50,000. The building contract has been let.

The name of the Franklin Salt Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been changed to Swift & Company Salt Works.

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COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

H. Linden Zell, of Birmingham, Ala., Ben T. Wade, of Troy, and J. S. Boggs, of Albany, Ga., have incorporated the Brantley Manufacturing Company, of Ala., to manufacture cottonseed oil mills, cotton mills and gins: The capital is \$100,000.

The Abbeville Cotton Oil Company has completed its new mill at Abbeville, La., and begun crushing.

Fire at the Taylor Cotton Oil Works, at Taylor, Tex., recently destroyed the store house. Loss, \$2,000.

The Refuge Cotton Oil Company, of Birmingham, Ala., is building a fertilizer factory.

The big \$100,000 plant of the Elba Manufacturing Company, at Charlotte, N. C., which crushes 80 tons of cotton seed per day, has been completed.

The ginnery of the Heard Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company, at Franklin, Ga., was burned last week. Cause unknown. Loss, \$3,500. Insurance, \$2,500. It will be rebuilt.

The large ginnery of the Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Company at Pachuta, La., was set on fire twice in one day by loose matches in the cotton, but was saved from serious damage each time.

Caddo Fertilizer & Oil Company, of Shreveport, La., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital. W. F. Taylor, J. J. Green, H. H. C. Wedemeyer, Z. R. Lawhon, C. L. Neilson, A. C. Wiggins are the directors.

Fire destroyed the Jersey Cotton Oil Mill at Jersey, Ga., October 13, together with 100 tons of cotton seed and 1,500 cords of wood. Loss unestimated. Cause unknown.

At Munford, Ala., several parties are endeavoring to form a company to build a cottonseed oil mill at once. The town is located in a good section to insure plenty of raw material.

The Grovania Oil Company, of Grovania, Ga., lost its oil mill, ginnery and three dwellings on October 15. Loss, \$40,000, covered by insurance. Cause not given.

LATE ICE NOTES.

F. O. Butt, of Eureka Springs, Ark., will build a cold store, ice plant and electric light plant.

Wright Ice & Coal Co., of Greenwood, Miss., has been chartered with \$75,000 capital to operate ice and bottling plant of C. E. Wright and build cold stores. Monroe McClurg, A. F. Gardner, C. E. Wright, T. B. Henderson et al. are the incorporators.

The stables of the Lawton Ice Company, at Lawton, O. T., were burned recently. Loss \$2,500. Cause unknown.

Howell Bros., Thomson, Ga., will put up a 10-ton ice plant. They want proposals for entire equipment.

George M. Brinson, of Stillmore, Ga., is interested in an ice plant proposition for that place. Estimates, etc., should be sent.

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

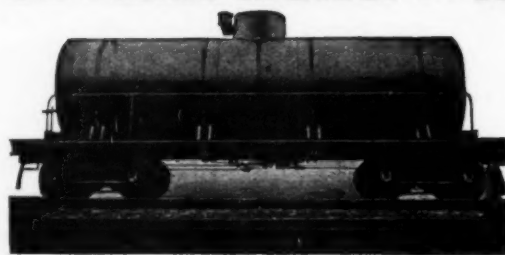
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THE HOG INDUSTRY.

Condensed from Bulletin No. 47, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
By George M. Rommell, B.S.A., Expert in Animal Husbandry.

(Continued.)

Relative Weights of Vital Organs.

The weight of vital organs is highly important. To ascertain what variations the Iowa slaughter test showed in this respect the table below has been arranged. It shows the average of percentages of the weights of the vital organs to live weight for each breed in the experiments. The average live weights of the hogs at the abattoir were as follows: Berkshire, 190 and 209 lbs.; Tamworth, 200 and 215 lbs.; Chester White, 177 and 181 lbs.; Poland China, 193 and 191 lbs.; Duroc Jersey, 202 and 180 lbs.; Yorkshire, 215 and 232 lbs.

heading "Total weight of guts" includes, among others, the three items that follow it. The Berkshires lead in this respect, with 11.19 per cent., the breeds following thus: Duroc Jersey, Chester White, Tamworth, Yorkshire and Poland China, the lowest weight being 9.3 per cent. of the live weight. The Duroc Jerseys lead in net weight of bung guts, with 0.4 per cent., the breeds following in this order: Tamworth, Berkshire, Poland China, Yorkshire and Chester White, the lowest weight being 0.26 per cent. of the live weight. The Tamworths lead in net weight of small guts, the weight being

Relative Weights of Vital Organs of Purebred Hogs.

Breed.	Melts (spleen). Tongues.		Kidneys.		Gullets.		Livers.		Hearts.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Berkshire	0.13	0.42	0.23	0.48	3.03	1.50	0.31			
Tamworth	.23	.37	.28	.42	2.97	1.29	.31			
Chester White	.18	.35	.25	.49	2.67	1.45	.30			
Poland China	.17	.34	.31	.40	2.89	1.66	.30			
Duroc Jersey	.18	.41	.25	.45	2.86	1.47	.29			
Yorkshire	.18	.40	.24	.44	2.97	1.40	.23			

Breed.	Lungs.		Bladders.		Bung guts, net.		Small guts, net.		Stomachs, net.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Berkshire	0.92	0.03	0.05	11.19	0.29	1.16	0.69			
Tamworth	1.01	.06	.05	10.19	.31	1.37	.74			
Chester White	.79	.07	.06	10.83	.26	1.15	.69			
Poland China	.69	.04	.03	9.30	.28	1.09	.61			
Duroc Jersey	.82	.44	.11	11.14	.40	1.22	.70			
Yorkshire	.96	.06	.20	9.65	.27	.91	.66			

In the relative amounts of spleen there are only two variations from a general average—the Tamworths, with 0.23 per cent., and the Berkshires, with 0.13 per cent. In weight of kidneys the Poland Chinas lead, with 0.31 per cent., the Berkshires being lowest, with 0.23 per cent.

There does not appear to be any particular constant influence due to breed or type in the relative weights of those vital organs that constitute the pluck. The combined weights of liver, heart and lungs should approximate that under the head of pluck; if, therefore, there is any influence of breed on the development and weights of these organs we should expect to find evidences of it in uniform and constant differences in weights. In the weight of plucks the Berkshires lead in the average, with 3.03 per cent., the Tamworth, Yorkshire, Poland China, Chester White and Duroc Jersey following in the order named, the lowest weight being 2.86 per cent. of the live weight.

Yet, in relative weights of the organs that are included in the pluck, the Berkshires are but once in the lead—in the weight of the heart, where less variation is seen than in the weights of livers and lungs, the Yorkshire being the only breed that shows much variation from the general average. The variation in weights of livers and lungs is quite erratic. Poland Chinas lead in relative weight of livers, with 1.66 per cent., the other breeds following thus: Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Yorkshire and Tamworth, the least amount being 1.28 per cent. of the live weight. The Tamworths lead in relative weight of lungs, with 1.01 per cent., the other breeds following in this order: Yorkshire, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White, and Poland China, the lowest weight being 0.69 per cent. of the live weight.

We find some appearance of uniformity in the weights of stomach and intestines. The

1.37 per cent.; the other breeds stand thus: Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China and Yorkshire, the lowest weight being 0.91 per cent.

In net weight of stomachs the Tamworths lead, the breeds following in this order: Duroc Jerseys, Berkshire, Chester White, Yorkshire and Poland China, the weights ranging from 0.74 per cent. to 0.61 per cent. of the live weight. The record of the Berkshires and Duroc Jerseys is seen to be fairly uniform. Definite conclusions can not be drawn from these figures, and it may be questioned whether, in the light of the facts concerning the feeding possibilities of the different breeds on similar rations, the improved breeds will show any marked and uniform differences in the relative weights of the internal organs when fed on the same feed.

Lard Yield of Different Breeds.

Breed.	No. of hogs.	Live weight.	Average live weight.	Ham facings.	Lard equivalent.	Heads, cheek-meat fat and gullet fat.		Leaf lard.	
						Weight.	Lard equivalent.	Weight.	Lard equivalent.
Berkshire	9	1,929	180	8	7.87	78.75	27.56	41	38.95
Poland China	9	1,720	191	10.5	—	72.75	25.46	48	45.90
Tamworth	4	860	215	—	—	37.25	13.08	15	14.25
Berkshire	9	1,880	209	—	—	80.87	28.13	57	54.15
Yorkshire	4	930	232	—	—	36.25	12.68	23	21.85
Chester White	8	1,450	181	—	—	68.25	23.88	45	42.75

Breed.	No. of hogs.	Live weight.	Average live weight.	Gut, caul and ruffle fat.	Bones and tails.	Fat trimmings.	Yield of total lard.	Average yield of lard.	Proportion of live weight.
						Weight.	Lard equivalent.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Duroc Jersey	9	32.40	58.50	9.60	91.5	68.62	183.13	20.35	11.30
Poland China	9	34.40	59	10.03	105	77.25	200.61	22.29	11.66
Tamworth	4	17.20	39.50	6.71	56.5	42.37	93.56	23.89	10.88
Berkshire	9	37.60	67.25	11.43	103	77.25	206.56	23.17	11.09
Yorkshire	4	18.16	35.75	6.08	64	48	107.21	26.80	11.87
Chester White	8	19	53.25	9.05	88.5	66.37	161.05	20.13	11.11

(To be continued.)

Lard Yield of Different Breeds.

By common consent, the name "lard hog" has been applied by many people to that type of animal the development of which has very largely been brought about on American soil, in contradistinction from the "bacon" type of hog which has been brought to us from Great Britain and Canada.

The writer is under obligation to Swift

& Company, Chicago, who killed the hogs used in the Iowa experiments, for the following information regarding the lard yield of the different breeds in the test of 1898. Concerning their figures, they say:

"We did not, on any of the tests made, tank the fats of each lot separately, the amounts being too small. However, we know approximately what these fats should yield in rendered lard, and we have attached herewith a statement showing the different test lots slaughtered by us during November, 1898, and what we estimate the fats, etc., should yield in lard.

"For your information we beg to say that the ham facings, heads, cheek-meat fat, gullet fat, gut fat, caul and ruffle fat, bones, tails, feet and fat trimmings are, as a rule, tanked for lard by most packers, although at times some of the bones, tails and pig feet are saved for offal trade and not rendered. The raw leaf also at times is saved for neutral and not rendered out as steam lard.

"We have, however, in the table attached shown what all these fats and bones, if rendered out as lard, would amount to, as all these fats and bones go to make up the yield quoted by you. These yields are lighter than the averages shown, and can be explained for the reason that all the hogs in these tests were made into English cuts, which invariably show a less yield in lard, on account of the smaller percentage of fats being tanked, than the same hogs would show if cut up as American cuts."

In estimating the yield of lard from the different fats, etc., the percentages of lard to actual weight for the various items are given as follows:

Lard equivalent.

	P. c.
Ham facings	75
Heads, cheek-meat fat, gullet fat	35
Leaf lard	95
Bones and tails	17
Fat trimmings	75

The lard from the gut fat and the caul and ruffle fat is estimated at 2 per cent. of the live weight.

The following table shows the calculations for all the hogs of the 1898 test for which a slaughter record was kept:

CATTLEMEN AND THE RAILROADS.

The handler of 100,000 Texas cattle publicly claims that the railroads have raised the live stock freight rate three times in the last four or five years, and that this has been done because they thought the cattlemen were too prosperous, and that, therefore, the industry could stand the higher charges. The roads, in answer to this virtual claim of com-

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Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
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West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

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pounding and dividing the cattlemen's prosperity, say that they more than shared the adversity of the livestock industry and carried the burden silently.

The ranchers hint that the rates are fixed by instinct and not by any rule. The result has been to hamper and to decrease the movement of cattle. This movement from the Panhandle to Colorado for the following years is given in proof of it.

1901, 418,000 head; 1902, 389,000 head; 1903, 236,000 head; 1904, 200,000 head.

The figures look plausible in their accuracy. It is quite possible, however, that

the establishing of the two big \$2,000,000 Fort Worth, Tex., packing plants had more to do with the decrease as above shown than did the freight schedule. As a matter of fact, more cattle moved to abattoir centres the last packing year than for the year previous, and the interior movement of rangers and feeders was about normal.

The readjustment of the livestock haulage rate may bring inequalities and develop instances of injustice. These are matters for subsequent adjustment and affect the stockmen less than does the higher question of a more uniform and better movement of stock. Gluts and delays are most costly.

PHOSPHATES FROM TUNIS.

The French mercantile marine has a monopoly of the transport between the French and Algerian ports. Following this precedent, the Constantine Phosphate Company, Ltd., have urged the necessity of establishing a similar monopoly of the transport of Tunisian phosphates to France. It has been pointed out that this is not possible, as the treaty with Italy stipulates for the same treatment as that accorded to French vessels for the transport of goods. This provision also applies to British ships under the most favored nation clause.

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DEMURRAGE RECIPROCITY

A contemporary advocates reciprocity in demurrage. He holds that as the shipper is assessed demurrage for cars held too long by him at either the loading or the unloading point, he should have a demurrage case against the carrier for his laches. There seems to be sound sense in this view of the freight question. Neither the shipper nor the public carrier can overcome all of the annoyances in the haulage problem. When the latter is taxing up the matter to the shipper in demurrage for cars held at either end over a given time, the shipper has a bill of grievances against the road. If it is fair for one it should be for the other.

For instance, a shipper orders a car or cars for a certain time and is given to understand that they will be there then. He has his goods, cattle or what not on hand. He figures on catching certain phases of the market in the movement of the stuff. That fact probably caused him to arrange at that time to ship his stuff. The road fails to have his car or cars on hand. He and his stuff wait the arrival of the transportation vehicle. In

the meantime he is under expense and the market may have declined. The arrangements at the other end for handling his stuff in its turn may have been deranged by the days of delay, and like a regular train off its schedule, he has to take his turn, subordinated to the other stuff and changed conditions. The road has, in a measure, contributed to this state of things; not designedly of course. The shipper has, in equity, a demurrage against the road.

Again, freight may have been placed at the depot of the public carrier for shipment. In a reasonable time it should go forward. It is delayed for weeks, sometimes months. The demurrage against shippers is likely to free cars for this haulage. In the meantime the merchant is losing trade or getting his stock forced into the wrong season. This sort of thing keeps up until the roads finally end the blockade and land accumulated shipments at the merchant's side-track all in a lump. It becomes utterly impossible for him to unload the accumulation of shipments in the allotted time before demurrage runs against him. It has been no fault of his and he has already suffered severe loss and great inconvenience.

Which should pay the demurrage? If the railroads are justified in charging the shipper for the delays in loading or unloading cars at sidings, the shipper should have a bill against the carriers for delays in getting him cars after the time agreed upon, or for undue delay in delivering the shipment after they have been loaded and while they are side-tracked en route; also a credit for the cars dumped into a heap for unloading at the same time, of goods which were not so ordered nor billed. Demurrage reciprocity is fair if the basis could be arranged.

FREE PICKLED SKINS

Pickled skins again come in free. On March 15, 1899, Assistant Secretary Spalding of the Treasury Department, at Washington, overruled the decision of the New York General Appraisers, who assessed pickled sheepskins at 20 per cent. ad valorem as being "partly manufactured." This was under the Act of July 24, 1897. On August 25, 1904, Assistant Secretary Spalding's successor in office overruled this decision and ordered the Collector at Philadelphia to assess pickled skins at 20 per cent. ad valorem. After the localities in Massachusetts where pickled skins are used in the manufacture of chamois, to the number of 15,000,000 annually, had protested vigorously enough, Acting Secretary Armstrong proceeded to reverse his own ruling. He thereupon wrote the Collector at the Port of Philadelphia as follows: "The Department's instructions are hereby revoked. Such merchandise may, therefore, be admitted

to free entry as skins raw, pickled or salted, under paragraph 664 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, as heretofore."

It seems that the Collectors of Customs of two chief ports and the General Appraiser of New York see the thing in one and the same light. They are experts. The assistant secretaries, after one has reversed the other and then overruled himself, see it in the other light. They are not experts. The line of argument is all against free pickled skins. The line of influence seems to be running their way. The anomaly is what interests the American pelt merchants. In the meantime the Treasury makes itself ridiculous.

PROCESS OR STEEL

Echoes sometimes reveal amusing things. There are many echoes of the late meat strike. One of them is from Sioux City, Iowa, where one man served 500 writs of injunction upon the packinghouse strikers. He had 622 in hand and they were all for one concern's employees. Just what the effect would have been had 50,000 writs of injunction been served on that many strikers throughout the country and the writs had been disregarded no one has ventured to state. Contempt of court and fines and imprisonment of the thousands of men would have been a long and tedious job. Still, it might have proven more effective than the sharp and decisive action of the military acting through the executive. Which method would have gained higher respect for the majesty of the law is only conjecture. Human experience shows that the human animal fears more a piece of glistening steel than he does a simple warrant of court. If the military arm will not work, the civil must, however long and tedious the job of passing around the official papers.

HIDES WERE TOO CHEAP

The purchase of 400,000 hides of hemlock sole leather made from Buenos dry hides for the lump sum of \$1,750,000 is a pretty big order at one time. The purchase was made by an American firm, a big American tannery and leather company. The stock purchased was known as over-weight sides and fetched but a little over \$4.37 each. That is a remarkably low price, unless the figures are wrong. It would be interesting to know the exact relative cost of these flints landed, and the leather as sold. A South American flint will weigh about 40 lbs. That weight will make 60 lbs. of finished leather. During the process of tanning the dry hide swells up and its weight is further added to by stuffing the side with oil. All of this artificial value would not make up the apparent loss. There must be an error.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

DRIED SUPERPHOSPHATES.

Some doubt of the fertilizing power of superphosphates dried at high temperatures having been expressed, the matter has been investigated by Gregoire, who concludes that the fertilizing power is increased by drying at a temperature of 165 deg. C. In the first place, the partial dehydration much increases the activity of the phosphoric acid, and in the second the mixture of soluble lime salts produced by the dehydration acts better than crystallized monocalcic phosphate. On the other hand, the production of nictaphosphate or pyrophosphate should be guarded against, as they have no fertilizing power. They are apt to be formed if the temperature gets too high.

ADULTERATION OF YELLOW WAX.

Lemaire recommends the following tests for the detection of adulterants in yellow wax. If the wax has been colored artificially, a rose red coloration will be produced on dissolving a piece of the substance in chloroform and adding to the solution two or three drops of hydrochloric acid. A piece of the wax is placed in a test tube with 5 to 6 c.c. of water and $\frac{1}{2}$ cc. of soap-boilers lye. The whole is then boiled and slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid. A pale green coloration appearing on the addition of ammonia indicates adulteration. On a third test, a piece of the wax is placed in a porcelain basin, with a little boric acid, heated with care and evaporated to dryness with constant stirring. If the wax has been artificially colored, the residue will have a reddish appearance.

FORMALDEHYDE FOR GLUE.

Formaldehyde is a powerful preservative for glue, but it must not be used during the manufacture, as it diminishes the yield by making some of the glue insoluble, the loss being sometimes as much as 12 per cent. If, however, formaldehyde is vaporized in the chambers in which the glue is dried, the results are excellent. Care must be taken that the weight of the formaldehyde does not exceed half per cent. of that glue, or the adhesive power is lessened. The glue so treated swells up very slowly in water, but takes up about 10 per cent. more water than glue without formaldehyde. The amount of formaldehyde above stated will absolutely prevent glue from going mouldy under any conditions.—Oil & Colorman's Journal.

COCOANUT CHARCOAL DEODORIZATION.

Cocoonut charcoal has been found the most active of charcoals for the absorption of gases, hence deodorization. With cocoonut charcoal in a tube immersed in liquid air an almost perfect vacuum can be obtained. By means of a continuous current of air passed over chilled charcoal the escaping gas was at first all nitrogen, and shortly afterward the gas held by the charcoal contained as much as 60 per cent. of oxygen instead of the usual 21 per cent., and by simply raising the temperature this 60 per cent. of air could be collected.

All gases are absorbed in larger quantities at 185 deg. C. than at 0 deg. C.; helium is absorbed in smallest quantity, and then follows hydrogen, nitrogen, argon, carbonic oxide and oxygen, but with gaseous mixtures the absorption is still greater.

BONES AND GLUE IN JAPAN.

Bones for the manufacture of glue, fat and fertilizers in Japan, are collected from the abattoirs and restaurants, but not from private houses. This is because the Japanese, as a rule, eat more fish than meat. The bones are first boiled, to extract the fat, or at least part of it, and are then sold to manure and glue manufacturers at about \$8.75 a ton. They are then mostly ground to meal for the preparation of fertilizers, no attempt being made to further extract the fat by chemical solvents, such as carbon disulphide.

The factories are usually small, but there is one large works in Tokio, which enjoys a good reputation, and is under the management of a Japanese chemist with a good knowledge of English. There are two small glue factories utilizing bones, in Asaka, but the work is done in a very primitive fashion, and the bulk of the glue used in the country is imported from France, though Germany and Austria have each a share of the trade.

Prices of bone glue vary considerably, according to quality, the rate for medium glue being about \$5.50 per cwt. There is a comparatively large import trade in bones from China and Korea to Nagasaki, from which centre they are distributed, for manurial purposes, throughout the west of Japan.

A NEW FUEL.

A new fuel called radiant, to be used in connection with gas and other fires, has been invented by two young engineers of London, and if it be proved that it can do all that is claimed for it, it will cause as great a revolution in the present system of gas heating as did the introduction of the Welsbach mantle in gas lighting. The inventors claim for radiant:

- (1) That it gives treble the heat with the same gas consumption as an ordinary gas fire.
- (2) That it takes up the carbonic oxide from the air and purifies the atmosphere.
- (3) That it does away with the unpleasant smell given off by gas fires.
- (4) That it burns brightly like a coal fire.
- (5) That it is as cheap as fire clay and is inexhaustible.

The two young inventors are connected with one of the largest firms of gas engineers in England, and have been experiment-

ing for years with a view to producing a fuel such as radiant. Radiant, it is claimed, will take the place of the asbestos or fire-clay balls, and will, it is said, give out an intense heat. It is made from materials that are now waste products of chemical works. The new fuel captures the blue flame, which at present is lost, and converts it into intense heat. Radiant is also said to possess the power of retaining heat to a very great extent.

GERMAN SOFT SOAP.

While in England the making of soft soap has been brought to a considerable degree of perfection, in Germany that can scarcely be said of it. Really, the great secret of making a first-class soft soap is to make it as pure as possible; the more one attempts to fill it, the more troubles one meets with in endeavoring to make a heavy-filled soap look well and keep well.

The following method is frequently adopted in Germany for making such a soap: The materials used are, 140 pounds linseed oil, 40 pounds fish oil, 20 pounds transparent soap scraps, 26 pounds pale rosin, $74\frac{1}{2}$ pounds caustic potash lye 50 per cent., $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds potash, $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds caustic potash, 6 pounds potassium chloride, 6 pounds Glauber's salt, 35 pounds flour. The linseed oil, fish oil, soap scraps and rosin are boiled up with the caustic alkalis and potash with the necessary amount of water in the usual way, till trials on the glass show that the soap has acquired the proper consistency.

The alkalis should not be used too strong, or else the linseed oil will be found difficult to saponify; the soap scraps help very much in this direction. It is not advisable to add all the oils and alkali at once, but only about one-third of each, the rest at intervals as the oil is seen to be saponifying well. When the soap is made it is allowed to stand till the next day to cool down somewhat; it will not be quite cold. Then the potassium chloride and Glauber's salt are dissolved together in water until a liquor of 18 to 20 deg. T. is obtained; to this is added the flour and the potash, dissolved in twice its weight of water, the mixture being heated to the boil, and then allowed to cool till it is about as hot as the soap. This mixture is then well crutched into the soap, which is then ready to be filled into firkins or tins.

The output from the quantities given will be about 620 pounds. An even more strongly filled soap, which is sold at a lower price, is made of 135 pounds linseed oil, 50 pounds of fish oil, 15 pounds soap scrap, 26 pounds of rosin, 80 pounds caustic potash lye, 50 per cent., 16 pounds of potash, $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds caustic soda, 13 pounds potassium chloride, 5 pounds Glauber's salt and 100 pounds flour. This gives about 750 pounds soft soap.

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CALCIUM CHLORIDE AND COLD AIR.

One of the newer uses to which calcium chloride has been put is the making of a freezing liquid for use in cold stores and ice manufactories. The calcium chloride used for this purpose is in the concentrated form, and is very like washing soda in appearance. It is supplied in iron drums, and is roughly broken and dissolved in water. The resulting liquid, or "brine," as it is termed, will remain liquid under very low degrees of temperature. Brine formed from salt will freeze at a temperature of less than 10 deg. below zero, of Fahrenheit's scale, whereas calcium brine can be made to resist a temperature 40 deg. below zero (Fahrenheit). As examples of the density and uncongealability of calcium brine, the following may be taken:

Weight in 1 lb.
of chloride of

calcium of water.	Liquor produced. to 1 gal. Twaddell deg.	Volume in gals.	Freezing point.
4 lbs.....	38.0	1.18	-1° Fah.
5 lbs.....	45.0	1.23	-20 "
6 lbs.....	50.5	1.29	-37 "

Ordinary qualities of calcium chloride test to about 70 to 75 per cent., but special qualities test as high as 95 per cent. Four years ago, when a demand for suitable brine for use as a freezing medium arose owing to the increasing number of cold stores and ice manufactories, a well-known chemical firm produced chloride of calcium in concentrated form for brine-making. The chloride is now generally used for the purpose, and is also used to dry the air of cold-store rooms, as it has a very high capacity as an absorber of moisture, being able to absorb its own weight of water.

The recent increase in the number of cold stores and ice manufactories has accordingly found a useful employment for a liquid which for many years was a waste product of the Weldon bleaching powder process.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

NEW PATENTS.

771,636. Water Motor. Henry A. Hiscox, Clifton Springs, N. Y. A rotary element and a series of conical buckets arranged circumferentially on the rotary element with their apexes in the direction of rotation, the apex of each bucket extending in the open end of the next preceding bucket and provided with an external annular flange.

771,513. Boiler. Rodolphe Viaud, Chantenay-sur-Loire, France. A steam boiler, comprising a steam and water drum at the top of the boiler extending the entire length of the boiler, a water-leg at the rear of said drum depending from it, a water-drum extending from the front of the boiler backward over the fire, but not meeting said water-leg, flat upright plates connecting said drum with the forward end of said steam and water drum, creating thereby a water-space of substantial volume depending from said steam and water drum, fire-tubes passing through the depending water-space thus formed, a water-leg depending from the forward under side of said water-drum and water-tubes between the two said water-legs.

771,221. Tank Valve. Edward A. Ascher, Columbus, Ohio, assignor to The Fox Tank and Valve Company, Columbus, Ohio, a cor-

poration of West Virginia. The combination of a suitable casing having an opening in the wall thereof, a hollow cup-like valve vertically movable in said case, adapted to be seated by gravity, a water-egress leading from the case adapted to be controlled by said valve, lateral rings around the upper end of the valve and a ring around the inner wall of the valve case at the bottom, said rings standing in the same vertical plane and forming a water space between them adapted to contain a column of water which cushions the return of the valve, a valve of relatively small area seated in and opening through the main valve, and means for raising the small valve from its seat in advance of the main valve by the operation which opens the main valve.

WINTER SCHOOL IN STOCK JUDGING.

The Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, offers the two regular weeks' course in stock judging beginning this season on January 2d and continuing until January 14, 1905. This course is intended for the farmer and his son and all who are interested in the breeding, feeding and management of improved cattle, sheep and swine. Three days will be devoted to each class of stock. There will be two classes—one for beginners, in which will be studied the different market classes and grades, and another for those who have attended a previous course, in which will be taken up the characteristics of the pure breeds of our domestic animals.

On Wednesday, January 11th, in connection with this work, there will be a block demonstration in which beef animals of different types will be judged on foot, slaughtered and then cut up to show the different market cuts and their value to the producer and the consumer. The classes in this course will alternate with those in corn and grain, judging, so that all students may take all the work in both courses.

GOAT INDUSTRY IN MEXICO.

The ordinary domestic goat, so well known in the United States, is the species raised throughout Mexico. It is valued for its pelt, its tallow, and its flesh, both fresh and dried. As yet no use has been made of either horns or hoofs. In the vicinity of San Luis Potosi the entrails have been spun into long strings of so-called catgut, and the finer and more delicate strings have been profitably exported by mail in small parcels to Chicago and New York.

The Angora breed is not appreciated in Mexico, though it finds favor in Western

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Texas, near the Mexican borders. If of pure blood and if neglected during the season of pulling it is apt to leave its hair scattered upon the scrub and brush. Furthermore, whether pure or crossed, it is more of a sheep than a goat, its skin being less than one-fourth as valuable as ordinary goat skins. This destroys the value of the Angora in Mexico.

The ordinary goat, when slaughtered, yields four pounds of dried meat and six pounds of refined tallow, which, together with the skin, are worth there, in the home market, in Mexican silver, \$3.46 (\$1.57 in gold); four pounds of dried meat at 20 cents, 80 cents; six pounds of refined tallow, at 16 cents, 96 cents; the cured skin, two pounds, at 85 cents, \$1.70. The original cost of goats for breeding purposes is on an average, \$2.50 a head in Mexican silver (\$1.10 in gold). The common goat, well cared for, is hardy and well suited to the country. It breeds four times in three years.

**WANTED AND
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ADVERTISEMENTS**

PAGE 48

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Standard Creamery Company, of Boston and Rochester, Vt., has been formed by Frederick G. Mears, Mansfield, Mass.; Chester V. Lewis, Lynn, Mass.; Arthur L. Lewis, Rochester, Vt., and John Douglass, Winthrop, Mass. The capital is \$10,000.

Anthony Ice Company, Anthony, Kan., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital. The officers are: President, Charles E. Morris; vice-president, Wm. Barber; secretary, A. B. Heacock; treasurer, John D. Brown.

Central Jersey Warehouse Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been chartered. The capital is \$100,000. The incorporators are David F. Edwards, Jersey City; David Wallace and Ernest G. Bergen, New York. It will carry on cold storage and warehousing in all its branches.

Dawson Coal Company, at Quincy, Ill., has been incorporated by Geo. D. Roth, John L. Pipe and I. W. Hammerschmidt. The capital is \$2,500. It will mine coal and make ice.

Consumers' Ice & Cold Storage Company, of Key West, Fla., has been chartered. The promoters are F. H. Ladd, Asa L. Whitaker and A. D. Jergeson. The capital is \$50,000. It will make ice, run cold stores and deal in real estate.

Crescent Brick & Supply Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital to deal in ice, coal, etc., by Joseph A. Coan, L. H. Bishop, of Brooklyn, and E. S. McKnight, of New York.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

The unoccupied ice house at Washville, N. J., owned by Brooks Brothers, was destroyed by fire recently. Tramps are blamed.

Lewis Andersen, engineer at the ice house of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice and Cartage Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., at Pewaukee Lake, fainted and fell into the lake, and was drowned, though the water was very shallow at that point.

Two ice houses at Westville, N. J., owned by James Brooks, of Camden, N. J., were burned October 10. The loss is \$2,500. Cause unknown.

The cold storage plant of Schwarzschild & Sulburger's packing house at Akron, O., was burned October 13. Loss, \$25,000.

David Wilson's new creamery at Howard, Pa., was burned last week. This is the third fire there in 18 months. The loss is total. Cause unknown. The creamery has just been rebuilt from the last fire, but had not started work.

The ice plant at Rehoboth, Del., was burned October 18. Loss, \$25,000. Cause and insurance not known.

ICE NOTES.

The City Ice Co., of Hot Springs, Ark., will increase its capacity from 45 tons to 100 tons of ice per day.

Honda East Coast Ice Co., of Miami, Fla., will build a 35-ton ice plant with cold stores.

Daugherty Bros., of Alpine, Tex., are planning to build an ice plant at Dalton, Ga.

The Mississippi Company, of Canton, Miss., will install a 75-ton ice machine.

The Baltimore Hotel Company, of Kansas City, Mo., will buy a refrigerating plant. A. J. Dean is president.

The Palestine Ice, Fuel & Gin Company, of Palestine, Tex., will put in a conveying apparatus for coal from a pit 600 feet deep. Bids are wanted.

A ten-ton ice plant will be erected by Alfred Wolters, of Schulenburg, Tex.

Cookeville, Tenn., wants an ice and cold storage plant.

Edward C. Carrington, Jr., and William H. Evans have been appointed receivers for the Hammond Ice Company, of Baltimore, Md., on application of Assets Realization Company, of Camden, N. J., Campbell Carrington and the John A. Sheridan Company, of Baltimore. The company assented to the appointment. This is the third application for a receiver for this company in the four years of its corporate existence, the first in January, 1903; second August 23, 1904, and the present successful one. It admits now to \$214,000 indebtedness, which it cannot pay.

S. H. Brubaker, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been in Nashville, Tenn., promoting a company to build cold stores all through that State, with a central building in Nashville. The commission houses are considering going into the plan. A capital of about \$187,500 is proposed.

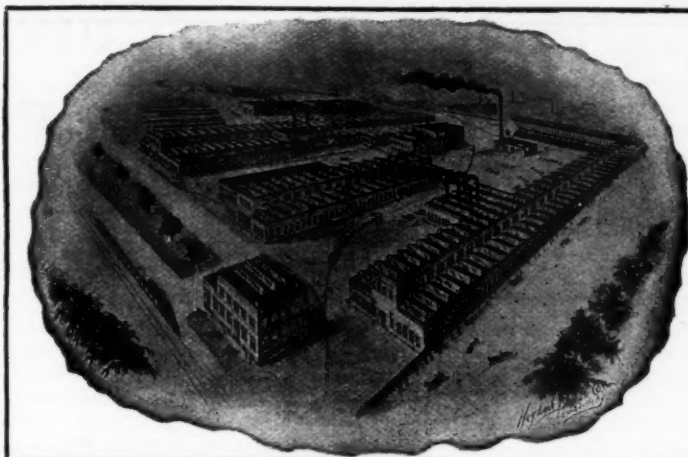
Proceedings to have the Pioneer Hygienic Co., of 801 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared a bankrupt have been begun in

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is vitally important—their *pliability*. This suppleness, combined with an extreme toughness of stock, allows the paper to be bent and folded into corners, about pipes, etc., without danger of splitting, tearing or cracking. This characteristic obviates the liability to damage from careless handling. The pliability is permanent. Send for samples.

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**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

the U. S. courts, by the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, of 100 William street, Manhattan Borough.

The Iowa Ice Company, of Des Moines, Ia., is planning to build a twenty-ton ice making plant.

C. H. Edmonson, of Globe, Arizona, will build a cold storage warehouse there.

Major Bros. are enlarging their cold storage plant at South Bend, Ind.

The Shenandoah Artificial Ice Company, of Shenandoah, Ia., has changed its name to the Shenandoah Artificial Ice, Power, Heat and Light Company. The Atlanta Ice and Coal Company, of Atlanta, Ga., will install at once a 150-ton ice making plant to largely increase its output.

The old Taylor Brewery, at Rensselaer and Quay streets, Albany, N. Y., will be converted into a cold storage warehouse. Elmer T. Haines, of New York City, and James Purcell, of Valatie, N. Y., recently bought the plant from the Albany Brewing Company.

The Ryan Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Leavenworth, Kan., will close its plant and go out of business on November 1.

G. D. Ellyson, of Des Moines, Ia., who has bought property available for ice plant structures recently, is said to be organizing a company with \$150,000 capital to build an ice and cold storage plant at Des Moines with branches at Davenport and several other cities.

Edward Fox has been elected manager of the Sterling Ice and Fuel Company, of Sterling, Ill., vice Charles Sterling, who resigned as director and manager. The company will increase its capacity this fall.

The Huntsville Ice and Coal Company, of Huntsville, Ala., will add to its present plant that of the Spring City Ice and Coal Company, which was purchased some time ago. The output will be about doubled.

The Major Cold Storage Company, at Mishawaka, Ind., will spend \$30,000 on new buildings and machinery.

The Chamber of Commerce of Missoula, Mont., is making satisfactory progress in arranging for organizing a cold storage company.

COLD AIR ON OCEAN VESSELS.

Relative to the use of cold air machines on ocean vessels, A. Siebert, of St. Louis, Mo., expert on refrigeration, had the following communication in a recent issue of Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal:

In regard to using air compressors for the Navy and steam boats I can only say that other reasons than economy and first cost

W. H. BOWER,
General Manager.

GEORGE R. BOWER,
Secretary and Treasurer

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Pittsburg, 22 Ross St., Pittsburg Transfer Co.

Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.

Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.

Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. B. W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. F. Calvert.

Chicago, 10 N. Clark St., F. C. Schaeffer.

Milwaukee, 135 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.

Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.

Omaha, 1018 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.

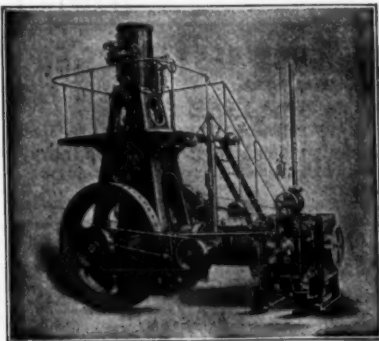
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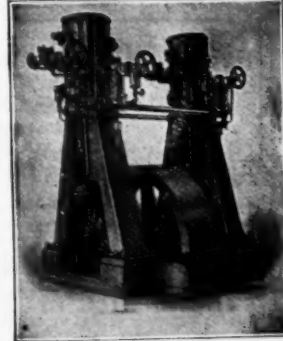
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must prevail; perhaps in war vessels it is the danger of escaping ammonia, when the vessel is hit by a shell, and the possibility of using the refrigerating machine for furnishing compressed air for all pneumatic work.

The open air machine is direct nonsense;



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ELEVATORS
PLANERS**

FOR ELEVATORS AND FOR FIELD

Eighty page Catalog ready.

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the size of the compressor required is 45 times that of an ammonia compressor, and its efficiency one-fifth of an ammonia machine. That the "Allen" dense air machine requires less compressor capacity is evident, but its efficiency can not be better, as it uses air again, which is, under ordinary conditions, not liquefiable.

It is evident that if a compressor admits air at 15 lbs. absolute or atmospheric pressure, it will only admit one-fifth the amount of air that a compressor will which admits air at 60 lbs. gauge or 75 lbs. absolute pressure, as the weights are in direct proportion to the absolute pressures.

That machines which do not liquefy the refrigerating medium cannot be as economical as those which do is evident. Water, by abstracting heat from the compressed gas, produces refrigeration, but only a part of it is available, as there is a loss caused by the friction in air machines (in compression and expansion cylinder).

Theoretically, the power exerted to compress the air is utilized in the expansion cylinder to assist the compressor and would be

equal then but for the heat abstracted on the air cooler, which cools the compressed air from the discharge temperature to the cooling water temperature.

If air is compressed to 250 lbs. from 60 lbs., we have

$$T_1 = T_v \left(\frac{P_1}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{K-1}{K}}, \quad \frac{K-1}{K} = 0.29$$

and $A W_r = m c_p (T_1 - T_0)$, $c_p = 0.23$.
or for $T_0 = 460 + 85 = 545^\circ$
 $T_v = 729^\circ$ or $729 - 460 = 269^\circ$.

And the work required, using the adiabatic curve

$$A W_r = m c_p (T_1 - T_0)$$

$$= 1 \times 0.23 (729 - 545) = 42 \text{ units per pound.}$$

Since we can get only in refrigeration theoretically as much as we cooled air, we have 184×0.23 , or again 42 units.

So we require exactly as much power as we get refrigeration, but the friction in both cylinders is so great that in practice we need one-half the horse-power for an air machine which a compression machine uses for the same amount of refrigeration, which is 66 units for power against 33 units of the air machine, or a ratio of $33:42 = 1:1.3$.

Now take a compression machine. The heat required for cooling the liquid is exactly the same as the heat required for compression, just the same as above. Therefore the water in an ammonia machine working under ordinary pressure, viz. 27 and 185 pounds, has absorbed at 185 pounds = 525 units and cooled the liquid to about 82° F. Therefore the heat of compression (at 27 pounds = 14°) and the heat of the liquid equals

$$82 - 14 = 66 \text{ units}$$

or work performed = 66 units and cooling obtained $526 - 66 = 460$ or 1:7, while the air machine had 1:1.3. Therefore there can be no economy in any machine not using the latent heat.

The comparative value in economy is 1:5.7 (as given by Ledoux, from his book changed in English values in 1885 by the writer, who also calculated the relative efficiency of all other styles of refrigerating machines).

The size of the "Allen" dense air machine is six times that of an ordinary ammonia compressor at 250 pounds pressure, while usually 160 pounds is used, which would bring the ratio up to 1:9.

Fifth Annual International Live Stock Exposition

Union Stockyard, Chicago, Illinois

NOV. 26 TO DEC. 3, 1904

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TUESDAY, NOV. 29

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

50 SELECT SHORTHORNS 50

WILL SELL

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS

B. O. COWAN, Ass't Sec'y
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50 HEREFORDS FROM BEST HERDS 50

WILL SELL

FRIDAY, DEC. 2

UNDER HEREFORD COMMITTEE OF

Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W.S. VanNatta, Fowler, Ind.;
C. H. Hoxie, Exchange Bldg., Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill.

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Contracts for the furnishing of expanded metal lockers for the plants of the United Dressed Beef Co. and Kingan & Co. have been awarded to Merritt & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINTS TO THE ROOFER.

The Standard Paint Company, of New York City, issues a folder devoted to hints to the roofer. It contains many brief rules and points on laying a good roof of "Ruberoïd," the well-known brand the Standard Paint Company manufactures, and several illustrations giving methods of making the best job in difficult places. It is a handy little paper to possess, and may be had on application to the company at No. 100 William street, New York.

A POLLOCK PANORAMA.

The William B. Pollock Company, of Youngstown, O., the large manufacturers of plate construction for blast furnaces, steel works, etc., have issued an exceptionally attractive catalogue. It is in the form of a pictorial review of works erected by the company, made from photographs, and has no reading matter except the brief introduction. The diversity of the work undertaken by the company is well shown by the many photographs showing self-supporting chimneys, riveted pipe, tanks, stand pipes, etc. The book is finely printed on heavy coated paper, and contains 64 pages and a cover in colors.

THE "A B C" BOOKLETS.

The American Blower Company, of Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of "A B C" heating, ventilating and drying mechanical draft appliances, vertical and horizontal engines, etc., are issuing a series of booklets, each devoted to special features of their products. The latest is No. 171 and gives information in full with illustrations about a new and effective system of automatic lubrication for vertical high speed engines. The difficulty of access of the parts of a vertical engine has sometimes been a point against its use in spite of other and obvious advantages. In thus providing an automatic oiler which is not complicated, and yet is effective to a high degree, as claimed in the booklet, the "A B C" would seem to have taken a big step in the direction of improving vertical engines.

BARTLETT & SNOW'S SALES.

The following are some of the more recent sales made by C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company, of Cleveland, O., of their mill and labor-saving machinery:

Buckeye Reduction Company, Findlay, Ohio, one Triumph Steam Dryer.

S. Mendelson, Elyria, Ohio, one Triumph Steam Dryer.

Binns Stucco Retarder Company, Uhrichsville, Ohio, one Triumph Steam Dryer.

Daniel H. Grandin, Jamestown, N. Y., belt conveyor and other machinery.

Ohio Sand Company, Conneaut, Ohio, elevating and conveying machinery.

Crown Dryer Company, Cleveland, Ohio, elevating and conveying machinery.

I. E. Boomer, Detroit, Mich., one Triumph Gravel Excavator and Digger.

Lowe Bros., Dayton, Ohio, four special paint machines with motor drive.

Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, Cooney, New Mexico, special grading machinery.

Jas. W. Ellsworth & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, coal elevating and conveying machinery.

NORTHERN VARIABLE SPEED MOTOR.

The Northern Electrical Manufacturing Company, of Madison, Wis., has issued a new Bulletin, No. 37, which deals with variable motor drives for machines and machine tools. It is, like all of the bulletins, handsomely printed and profusely illustrated. The reading matter details the need for variable speeds in many shops to insure economy, and rehearses the difficulties in the way of devising an efficient and simple means of putting several speeds under the direct control of the operator.

The scope of the "Northern" Variable Speed Motor can be well indicated by the fact that figure 3 of bulletin No. 37 illustrates a variable speed motor equipment shown in the "Northern's" World's Fair exhibit at Section 14, Palace of Electricity, operating from the Exposition Company's two wire single voltage circuit and affording speed variations as high as 5 to 1. The variable speed motors are specially well suited to machine shop work, as they do not necessitate any wiring other than that required for the constant speed motors. Thus their installation in plants wired for power distribution to constant speed direct current motors does not involve any alteration in or addition to existing power circuits.

THE STURTEVANT OFFICE BUILDING.

The simplicity of the handsome new office building of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. at Hyde Park, Mass., brings it into harmony with the shop buildings, and still it bears the appearance and grandeur of a modern school house. It is about 45 feet wide and 125 feet long, with four stories and a basement. One-half of the basement is occupied by the printing plant and its stock room. Here are printed the catalogues, circulars, letter-heads and all printed forms used in the office and shops. Another portion is used as a lunch-room for the office force, while the heating and ventilating apparatus is also located in the basement.

Naturally the building is heated and ventilated by the Sturtevant fan system. The galvanized iron heat flues are built into the walls and convey the heated fresh air through register openings into the various rooms. On

the first floor are located the production, time and cost departments and the publication department; on the second floor are the sales and accounting departments, cashier, clerks, etc., the manager's office and the filing department. The drafting rooms occupy the whole of the third floor, while the blue print department is on the fourth floor. The fourth floor also contains two large vacant rooms which may be utilized for future growth, either as offices or drafting rooms. Eight large fire-proof vaults, each about 9 feet wide and 19 feet long, give abundant room for the safe keeping of books, correspondence, drawings and valuable data.

The first two floors are finished in quartered oak and the upper two in plain oak. The wainscoting, painting, the tinting of the walls and ceilings and the office fixtures are all very tasty, and add much in making this office building one of the finest in the country.

CRANE SAFETY VALVES.

Special Catalog No. 100 of the Crane Company, of Chicago, Ill., is devoted largely to Crane's Patent Pop Safety Valves for stationary, marine, locomotive and portable boilers. Various types of the valve are illustrated and explained. Crane Company makes all kinds of valves and all sizes, for standard, medium and high pressure. The catalog contains much information of use to users of valves and has besides price lists which will save time in writing for cost, etc. Branches with full stocks are maintained in 19 large cities, scattered all over the country for the convenience of customers.

PARCHMENT WRAPPED MEATS.

Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, announce that they are now filling all orders for sugarcured and English meats and English bacon with parchment wrapped, unless canvased goods are specially asked for. However, they will be pleased to fill orders for canvased goods when customers so desire. They carry a full line of both canvased and parchment wrapped meats. Uncanvased meats are not guaranteed against skippers. Customers wanting canvased meats will so state on their orders.

WILL REBUILD THE PLANT.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company had a piece of hard luck this week. Its fine new branch house was opened at Akron, O., Monday of last week, with a full line of meat and provisions. This week the place was destroyed by fire. Everything was insured and there will be no loss, except in temporary stoppage of business. The plant will be rebuilt at once. In the meantime the company has made arrangements for carrying on its business at Akron.

**"BETTER
LUBRICATION"**

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Write for copy of new Booklet
"Graphite as a Lubricant"
and learn how Dixon's Flake
Graphite will benefit you.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Breaking Markets Followed by Moderate Reactions—Steady Large Consignments to Europe—Conservative New Cash Demands—Larger Receipts of Hogs—Speculation of a Narrow Order.

From the considerable break in prices in the trading on Monday there were moderate reactions to a firmer basis followed by the fluctuating tendencies. But the situation at no time this week has warranted expectations of permanently bullish moves.

Rather the feeling is that until the hog supplies are better forward that the course of the hog products markets will be oftener to an easier range, and that any reactions to steadier figures would be the outcome of speculative manifestations of a temporary order.

The talk is that some prominent interests are on the bullish side of the market and that their opinions would be favored by the much healthier statistical exhibits of both lard and meats. Nevertheless, it would be hard to understand why there should be a material effort for higher priced product at this period of the year, as at present, for larger supplies of hogs, yet that it could be understood that bullish movements were likely to supervene, and that after the more important fall hog

marketing is over that the products might be taken hold of for permanently stimulated conditions.

The fact that the hog supplies at the packing points have been steadily increasing points to the hurried movement of them forward, considering their average, not large, weights; and the point to the market that had been made that the large pig supply of the country as it got up to marketable average, would be hurried forward to market rather than held for extra feeding, and as in consideration of the full prices for corn and the relatively low market value of the live stock, is emphasized.

There is no question but that the stocks of the products at the western packing points are kept down and that they are likely to show a further reduction for the month, despite the steadily larger packing, as the consignments to Europe on old buying orders continue of large volume. But the question of supplies is likely to have less to do with the market conditions for the near future than the figuring over hog supplies, and by which latter feature the products markets are likely to suffer some, despite the consideration that the products are now relatively too low with the cost of hogs.

The new foreign demands for meats and

lard are not of a vigorous order, and it is likely that the large consignments to Europe and the filling of contracts that run through October and November, as made two or three weeks since in the then rather active foreign buying, will largely satisfy near future foreign demands. Yet that Europe is expected to be a much freer buyer of hog products for the season than in last year, and for the reasons before referred to in these reviews, and notably from the effects of the summer drouth, in the generally shortened supplies of fodder and some other crops in Europe.

The home distributions of meats are of fairly good volume, but of lard they have fallen off.

There had been a good deal of liquidation of the hog products on the part of speculative holders in the early part of the week, and this left their markets in better shape for the subsequent manifestations of firmness. The new speculation has been more confident over the May delivery than the January delivery, and there has been some disposition to sell January and buy May. At the same time it is considered quite probable that the market may at any time be put a little higher for essentially all deliveries, under the stimulus of speculation, however, that the main motive would seem to be to prevent very marked

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



stimulation to prices except as hog supplies fall off, and that, on the whole, the position was likely to be for the major portion of the remainder of the fall season of rather an easy order and as through the disposition to take in the hog supplies and from the fact that the cash demands are not likely to be of the active order had a few weeks since until there are more assured general market conditions, since cash demands then were urged because of small stocks everywhere after a protracted spell of indifferent buying, while the late large buying had filled in needs. And it is recognized that there is a conservative mood among buyers in taking supplies this fall, which covers not only hog products, but beef products, fats and meats, including tallow, greases, etc., and cottonseed oil, as well, notwithstanding that some of these products, and notably cotton oil, have come down substantially in price, yet that buyers feel that with the large cotton and corn crops that they need not be at all hurried in buying the various products. Nevertheless it looks as if some of the products, more particularly cottonseed oil, were getting to prices even now about as cheap as they are likely to be had at any other time this season.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 232 lbs., against 233 lbs. previous week, 239 lbs. corresponding week 1903, and 229 lbs. in 1902.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,254 bbls. pork, 16,254,609 lbs. lard, 11,927,034 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,361 bbls. pork; 10,913,496 lbs. lard, 9,192,845 lbs. meats.

In New York there is a moderate export business at lower prices; sales of 450 bbls. mess at \$12.50@13; 375 bbls. family at \$15.50@16; 600 bbls. short clear at \$14@16.50; western steam lard has a moderate export demand at the reduced prices for the week; sales of 850 tcs. on p. t., quoted at about \$7.60. City steam lard is scarce, yet dull and lower; quoted at \$7.25@7.37½. Compound lard is only moderately dealt in; quoted at \$6@6.12½ for car lots. In city meats, bellies are dull and lower; 12 lbs. ave., pickled, at 9½c.; 14 lbs. ave., at 9c.; 10 lbs. ave., at 9½c.; smoking at 10c. Pickled shoulders have sold at 7¼@7½c.; pickled hams at 10@10½c.; western pickled hams 18@20 lbs., 14@16 lbs. and 12@14 lbs., all at 10c. Sales of 600 tcs. city steam lard for export at \$7.37½.

BEEF.—Decidedly strong market, especially for export lots, bids for which are advanced. City extra India mess, tcs., \$15.50@16.50; barreled, mess, \$8.50@9; packet, \$10; family, \$11; western flank, \$9.50@10

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships about \$250.

Proposed for membership: John M. Smart (American Cold Storage and Shipping Co.); Thomas F. Rogers (freights).

Visitors: Joseph H. Van Neus, Rotterdam; H. Ackman, C. F. McLaren, Glasgow; Ed. Alcott, London; A. M. Lee, Montreal; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati; H. T. Mulhall, Kansas City; Frank Clifton, J. C. Hatch, Chicago.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has handed an insurance decision which is of interest to all businesses. It was in the case

of a life policy, but the principle of law is the same in either case. The decision, in substance, is as follows: That a proviso in a statute dealing with insurance policies issued in Massachusetts, that every policy containing a reference to the application must have a correct copy thereof attached to it, had no bearing on policies issued by foreign companies in other States, although they were upon risks domiciled in the State where the statute was passed. This view, coming from the highest tribunal of a State which has a reputation for able jurists, may be accepted as being the law of the case in such matters.

CANADA AND AMERICAN SOAPS.

With the competition of the Americans to meet, it is not unnatural that Canadian tanners are rather keen on getting their raw materials as cheaply as possible, says the Oil & Colorman's Journal. The success of American manufacturers in capturing the markets of the world with their light chrome leather has lately aroused the ambition of the leather manufacturers of the Dominion, who are already trying to get a share of the British market in glaze leathers. In this particular industry a great quantity of glycerine, soft soap and neatsfoot oil are used, and representations have been made in influential quarters that it would be to the advantage of the Canadian tanner to get these materials placed on the free list. A Canadian authority, in discussing the proposal, says that soft soap is produced in Canada, but it is alleged that the quality is poor, although some appear to be satisfied with the native product.

VALUE OF FOOD AND WATER.

A horse in good condition can exist about twenty-five days without food if he has plenty of water. If he has food without water, five days would probably end his existence.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending Oct. 17, 1904, with comparative tables: PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Oct. 15, 1904.	Week Oct. 17, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Oct. 15, 1904.
United Kingdom...	563	410	36,794
Continent	225	372	19,288
So. and Cen. Am.	387	92	18,796
West Indies	1,537	1,414	60,948
Br. No. Am. Col.	500	42	10,805
Other countries ..	40	31	2,033
Totals	3,254	2,361	148,664

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom...	10,558,009	6,670,609	512,233,501
Continent	941,700	2,070,326	56,392,393
So. and Cen. Am.	168,025	142,075	5,261,496
West Indies	239,400	291,350	12,088,074
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	106,625
Other countries ..	19,300	18,425	1,596,647
Totals	11,927,034	9,192,845	587,768,788

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom...	7,040,981	5,015,135	248,775,974
Continent	8,253,775	4,692,816	284,723,126
So. and Cen. Am.	147,100	431,075	16,116,197
West Indies	731,390	715,900	33,540,425
Br. No. Am. Col.	25,840	.....	411,250
Other countries ..	55,520	58,570	3,866,267
Totals	16,254,609	10,913,496	587,433,239

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,802	4,944,050	5,962,140
Boston	360	1,835,825	3,295,232
Portland, Me.	5	1,793,400	157,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	51,000	2,044,076
Baltimore .....	.....	279,711	3,965,713
New Orleans	21	132,825	277,800
Montreal	6	2,839,322	549,586
Totals	3,254	11,927,034	16,254,609

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1903, to Oct. 15, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Oct. 17, 1903.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	29,732,800	29,592,000	140,800
Bacon & hams, lbs.	587,768,788	579,293,905	8,475,183
Lard, lbs.	587,433,239	547,783,479	34,649,760

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats.....	7/6	12/6	16c
Oil cake.....	6/8	5/	12c
Bacon.....	7/6	12/6	16c
Lard, tierces.....	7/6	12/6	16c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	21c
Butter.....	25	30/	21c
Tallow.....	7/6	10/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	1/6	2/6	16c
pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/0	16c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign parts for the week ending Saturday, October 8, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pork.	Lard— Tcs.	Pkgs.
Campania, Liverpool.....		332	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	250
IBovic, Liverpool.....		1891	.....	563	.....	100	301	3508		
Majestic, Liverpool.....		667	.....	100	.....	18	25	952		
Cedric, Liverpool.....		1979	.....	1040	1615	319	120	174	2735	
Philadelphia, Southampton.....		1427	.....	5	.....	.....	24	625		
Minneapolis, London.....		669	.....	45	50	.....	25	603	6014	
Exeter City, Bristol.....		25	30	.....	10	8560		
Titian, Manchester.....		74	.....	.....	.....	.....	977	8570		
Anchoria, Glasgow.....		204	440	.....	277	15	590	170		
Pretoria, Hamburg.....		75	.....	475	.....	2321	11080			
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.....		2641	.....	.....	20	.....	640	3295		
Zeeland, Antwerp.....		6162	590	107	.....	165	586	8750		
British King, Antwerp.....		6750	86	.....	10	.....	229	2200		
Bremen, Bremen.....		75	63	2220		
K. Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.....		2600		
La Touraine, Havre.....		50	.....	.....	.....	20	920		
Fricka, Bordeaux.....		60	500		
Oscar II., Baltic.....		100	120	.....	35	115	3675		
Arkansas, Baltic.....		500	.....	200	80	265	120	4692		
Guilia, Mediterranean.....		25	.....	.....	.....	960	1384		
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.....		10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lombardia, Mediterranean.....		50	225		
Daghestan, South Africa.....		663		
Total		18701	536	7468	1985	1526	850	503	8331	73588
Last week		16339	1902	8329	2340	793	483	534	5379	56628
Same time in 1903.....		29987	6429	8004	2076	333	1330	75	8517	56084
Last year: 225 tcs. tallow. 1.—200 hhds. tallow.										



See Page 48 for Bargains



TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market in New York has a tame look without absolute change in prices, yet that buyers have rather more of an advantage with a much freer disposition to sell at late prices. Over the West and in the interior the situations are more unsettled, with bids for supplies generally reduced, under a good deal of indifference among buyers and increasing desire among sellers to market supplies.

Back of the weakness has been the spiritless look of the foreign markets, the late unsettled and lower lard market and the sharp decline in the prices of cottonseed oil, although, of course, the latter product is substituted by soapmakers more for grease than tallow.

The statistical position of tallow, as alone considered in England, would be all right for firm prices; the stocks there had been steadily freely reduced, as shown by the statement of large deliveries.

If the lard market had kept up in this country the probabilities are that the sentiment would have continued firm for tallow in England, considering its statistical position. But the sentiment in England was dampened by the late lard situation in this country, and it has been further deadened by the late break in the prices of cotton oil. But the shipments of tallow from Australia are increasing, and this tends to restrain the buying disposition upon the English markets in connection with the other indicated spiritless features. Australia shipped last month 3,300 tons, against 2,000 tons corresponding month last year.

The Continental markets have become quiet in demands upon England for supplies, and Russia is now partially out of the market for supplies, while it had been buying only recently, as against the period of the close of its inland navigation, while it is not disposed to anticipate next spring's wants.

It is conceded that consumption of tallow in Europe is above the average, but that it is now depending upon late bought supplies rather than furnishing material new demands upon the open market.

The position of the tallow situation in Europe is thus outlined because the markets in this country had been held up in part

through fear of competing European demands with our soapmakers for the tallow supplies here, but which now is practically dismissed.

Our soapmakers are now neglecting the tallow market, partly by reason of the foreign situation, but as well from the slow demands for supplies by the compound makers, and, as well, influenced by the lard and cotton oil markets exhibits.

There are sellers of city, hhds., at 4½c., and of city, in tierces, at 4½c., with practically unimportant bidding and no sales of city hides.

Of edible tallow sales of 300 tcs. to the home trade at 5½@5½c.

Country made tallow is arriving moderately, and is at easy prices. Sales of 240,000 pounds at 4½ to 4½c., as to quality, chiefly at 4½@4½c. for prime.

The London sale showed 1,500 casks offered and none sold, and while prices were reported unchanged, the inference would be that the bids were lower.

(Continued on page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—The trading dragged until sellers came down to an 8c. price in New York, at which 150,000 pounds were taken, while 30,000 pounds had been sold the day before at 8¼c., 30,000 pounds at 8c. The market closed at 8c. in New York and 8¼c. in Chicago, with not more than moderate buying interest either West or here. There is loss of confidence among buyers in the markets for all fats, and as their views have been modified by the recent upset lard market, and the lower drift of some other fats, notably that for cotton oil. Moreover, the developments of the compound lard business are against extensive buying by the compound makers of the raw materials.

LARD STEARINE has little demand of lard refiners, while it is at easier prices with the lower cost lard. About 8¼c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—A steady moderate business is going on with exporters at easier prices. Quoted at 34 to 36c. per gallon.

GREASE.—Market is becoming slacker with easier tallow and cotton oil prices. Exporters are doing little, and home trade buy-

ing is moderate. Yellow quoted at 4@4½c.; house at 4½@4½c.; bone at 4½@4½c.; B white at 5c.; A white at 5¼c.

GREASE STEARINE rather scarce and sufficiently wanted to hold prices firm. Yellow at 5c.; white at 5¼c.

OLEO OIL.—Market very well sustained on moderate stocks rather than from material demands. Rotterdam at 54 florins. New York, choice at 9½c.; prime, 7½c.; low grade at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Continued strong market on the statistical position and steady wants for consumption. Ceylon, spot, 7¼c.; do. October and November, arrival, at 7c.; September to November, shipments, at 6½@7c.; Cochin, spot, 7½c.; do. October and November shipments, 7½@7¼c.

PALM OIL.—With the light supplies the market is strong. Red, commercial, at 5½c.; Lagos at 6@6¼c.

LARD OIL.—The trading is in job lots of moderate volume and at easy prices. Prime quoted at 62c.

CORN OIL.—An unsettled, weak market, chiefly as affected by the late lower drift of other fat markets and dull export demands. Quoted at \$3.55 for car lots up to \$3.90 for job lots.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is in light quantities; prices about steady. 20 cold test at 95@96c.; 30 do., at 84@85c.; 40 do., at 62c.; prime at 50c.; dark at 45@46c.

JAPANESE SOAP COMPETITION.

Soap making in Japan has made such rapid progress that at the present time Japan not only supplies its own needs in soap, but is building up an increasing export trade. The stock for a part of these soaps consists of the cheap offal of the fisheries. Stores display neat boxes holding each three cakes of toilet soap at the price of 9 sen to 1 yen per box, equalling about 7 cents to 70 cents. Though the cheap soaps are of poor quality, it is said that in general the Japanese soaps are very creditable, and it is expected that they will not be long in competing successfully with the Western products as far as the East Indies.

Prime Green Olive Oil Foots

UNCLE SAM BRAND

QUALITY, THE SUPREME TEST

They cost a little more than ordinary Foots but if you buy "UNCLE SAM BRAND" you will be so pleased with the results that you will forget the price and always remember the quality

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

**383 WEST STREET
New York City**

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Steady Declining Tendency Followed by Steadiness—Good Deal of Pressure by All Selling Sources—Continued Conservative Buying of Home Consumers—Larger Export Business—Seed Receipts Larger and Had at Lower Prices.

The cottonseed oil markets yielded steadily early in the week at the seaboard and producing points. The decline since the downward tendency began had been up to Wednesday fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon for the refined, prime yellow in New York, and about 3c. per gallon for the crude, in tanks, at the various Southern markets. This has practically done away with any advance that had been made in the several weeks' firmer tendency from the low trading point of the late summer months. It will be recollected that in the referred to earlier part of the season prime yellow in New York did stand for a day or two at $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime yellow, from which it rose to $30\frac{1}{2}$ c., while at this writing it is practically at $26\frac{3}{4}$ @27c. (A late report which will be appended to this review may show even further changes.) Thursday's market after the considerable decline showed a stronger undertone and fractionally better prices.

The declining tendency of the cotton oil market had come a little later in the fall season than had been apprehended in many trade sources it would come, and because of the little while since retarded seed supply offerings.

But that lower prices for the oil were bound to come before the new crop season was in a material degree advanced was clear from the conservative mood of oil buyers, the extent of the cotton crop, the need of getting seed supplies upon a reasonable basis of prices as against the probability of market conditions for competing fats, as well as from the well recognized conservative attitude of home buyers of the oil, who had made up their minds to buy cottonseed oil

supplies as again actual needs, not to anticipate wants, and as under their impression of the effect of the large corn crop and fairly large cottonseed supplies for the season upon the fat markets in a general way of the country, as the season wore along.

It must be said that the comparatively few prices of the cotton oil this week had not attracted materially increased buying interest of the home compound makers; besides that they have only moderately enlarged the wants of the home soapmakers. But as concerns the export interest there is little question but that rather more of a business has been done in the oil on that account than is generally thought possible. In other words, that some sources in the foreign markets had been steady buyers of the oil as it came down in price (however quiet some other foreign buying sources were), and had covered all of the deliveries up to and including January in their buying. There have been about 20,000 barrels of the oil sold this week for export. This, of course, includes some of the old oil recently sold for October delivery, and covers the new crop for November, December and January, deliveries, and, as well, it takes in the edible grades, butter, white and winter yellow, which have been sold from 31 to $31\frac{1}{2}$ c.

It has been noted, as well, this week that there has been a little demand for refined oil in New York on the part of the South, for speculation, more particularly at the inside prices of the week.

It begins to look as if the lowest prices for the cotton oil have been had or would be reached this month, perhaps this week, for the season; and as the deduction is made from the following exhibits: That the demands for the oil from the home consumers are now about as conservative as they could well be at any time this season, that the oil production is steadily enlarging, that seed supplies are coming out freely at lower

prices, and in some sections at near the bottom basis expected for them, although that they could submit to some further declines; again, that there would be a natural disposition to let the oil market slide off until the planters met a reasonable trading basis for the seed; moreover, that the oil market has the antagonistic feature of somewhat depressed other fat markets, notably lard and tallow, and which is likely to remain until the livestock supplies are better forward, and their prices arranged more to conform to the probable products markets. Indeed, that most depression was likely to prevail at the beginning of the season, as at present, rather than later in the season, for the various fat markets, and because of the permitted lull in the buying interests for them as under the belief of most buyers of favorable season's market conditions through their opinion of the effects of the cotton and corn crops. But it is hardly expected by some portion of the crude that the lowest prices for the season will be reached in the near future unless the New York market should resume depression and sell somewhat lower than the prices up to Thursday, while, at this writing (Thursday) the market has turned a little firmer after the depression and is fractionally higher.

It would seem as if there would be materially larger home and foreign markets requirements for fats as soon as buyers make up their minds that market conditions are practically settled. Indeed, it is altogether probable that an exceptionally large business will be done in the oil for the season, not only because its market prices are starting right and more favorable than ordinarily to foreign markets, but on account, as well, of the seeming larger needs of the oil for the season by Europe, as through features that have been referred to recently in these reviews, notably in the materially shortened olive crop and the general effects upon the

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OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

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A CHOICE WHITE OIL

FOR BAKING, FRYING AND COOKING

fat supplies of Europe through its summer drouth conditions upon grain and fodder crops generally.

The promises now are of the largest cotton oil production that this country has yet made; but that larger needs of it must be had; while that because of the now seeming liberal oil production for the season that the prices for the oil are likely to be upon a reasonable basis for consumption of it, however much the prices are likely ultimately to recover from the depression current this month.

The reference to the prices of the cottonseed as coming down in planters' hands and as being in some directions very close to the expected inside basis, refers more to some sections in the Southeast that have accepted \$13@14 per ton, and in Texas, \$12 per ton; there is, however, a good deal of irregularity in the prices of the seed at some other points; indeed, up to \$15@16 has been paid in some directions in Georgia, and \$16 in the Carolinas, while at the same time other localities have taken for the seed \$13@14 per ton. The extreme hope had been of a \$12 market for the seed in the Southeast, and it may get there if frost holds off the cotton crop through the remainder of October.

The mills had accepted 21c. for crude, in tanks, in the Southeast, and for one lot 20½c., while they are freely offering to sell at 21c., with 20½c. bid; they have placed for the week 60 tanks in the Southeast at 21½c., 21c. and 20½c., chiefly at 21c. The mills in Texas have sold at 20c., 19½c. and 19c. for 50 tanks, including only 2 tanks at 19c., and now have 19c. bid, and in the Mississippi Valley sales of 35 tanks crude at 21@21½c.

The compound makers have been indifferent to the lower oil market in the way of buying, although they have been able to get the bleaching grade in tanks at Chicago at 25c. There were 10 tanks sold to Chicago from Texas at 25c. Some of the soapmakers have bought the crude oil for the week at the yielding prices for it, and a fair proportion of the crude oil sold will go to the Western refineries, yet that some others are taking the crude oil, but not in any material degree this week as against sales of refined.

Our local soapmakers are steadily but not actively buying the refined oil, although it is at a very cheap price as compared with the cost of tallow; indeed we cannot recall that ever before that cotton oil has stood so relatively low in price as at present compared with the market price for tallow. Say, at 27c. per gallon, which is essentially the price for the cotton oil, and which equals 3.60c. per pound, there is by comparison at 4½c. price for city hhd. tallow, or a difference of about 1c. per pound. In ordinary seasons ¾@½c. difference in favor of the oil would be inviting for large soapmakers' demands for it, particularly when it is considered that there is a \$2 extra charge for the tallow hogsheds, and that a comparison could be better made with tierced tallow, which is ¼c. above the price of the hoghead tallow. But this emphasizes the point that no home manufacturing source cares to buy raw materials beyond actual near needs of them, and as awaiting all around settled market conditions. It looks as if the tallow market would go easier because of the at present tame situation of the foreign markets for the beef fat, and, as well, the mood for restricted

buying of the home consumers of it. The London auction sale for the tallow on Wednesday had the singular exhibit of 1,500 casks offered, with none of it sold, and which implied that the bidding was very unsatisfactory.

The compound lard business is of a moderate order, and it is observed that the buyers of the compounds have had wilted ideas concerning them, because of the late break in the prices of the pure lard; therefore, the compound makers have had additional reasons for their restricted buying of cotton oil.

The lard market after the late rather sharp decline in its prices has come around to a little firmer temper; nevertheless, the lard situation is not an especially encouraging one. It is true that there is a bullish element in lard, which is able usually to swing its market price; but it would be hard to understand why lard should be more than spasmodically better in the active hog marketing season, which is beginning, and particularly as the packers consider the prices of hogs too high. It is clear that the stocks of the lard have been largely reduced latterly by large consignments of it to Europe and that statistically lard is better situated for strong prices; and that although the receipts of hogs are now increasing yet their average weights show that they are being hurried to market; yet there is a large pig supply in the country steadily coming up to marketable averages and next month should show even more important hog supplies at the packing centres, which should exercise packers' views to easier prices. Meanwhile cash demands for the lard are falling off, and there does not

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PARIS, 1900




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PACKERS - SOAP MAKERS -
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DALLAS, TEXAS.

seem enough speculative inquiry to urge a buying market for it, and which latter might otherwise be indulged in for the purpose of selling futures.

Therefore, the situation of the lard, compound lard, tallow, or allied, markets with cottonseed oil, are not at present hopeful for stimulus to the cotton oil position.

There is no very decided opinion as yet as to the extent of the cotton crop; light frosts were feared in some of the southwest sections early in the week, but weather conditions proved favorable; nevertheless, everybody awaits the culmination of the present favorable weather conditions before coming to conclusions concerning the extent of the cotton crop. In our opinion, it seems pretty nearly certain that the cotton crop exceeds 11,000,000 bales, yet that a general frost this month could shorten that amount. Considering the damage that was done the cotton crop last year in October, there is this season more of a disposition than ever before to await the outcome of the October weather conditions.

The business for the week in New York has been as follows at the close of the previous week: 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, November, at 27 1/4 c.; 800 bbls. do., December, 28 @ 28 1/4 c.; prices then; October, 27 1/2 @ 27 1/4 c.; November, 27 1/2 @ 27 1/4 c.; December, 28 @ 28 1/4 c.; January, 28 1/4 @ 28 1/2 c.; May, 29 @ 29 1/2 c.

On Monday sales 250 bbls. prime yellow, December, 27 1/2 c.; 300 bbls. do., January, at 28 c.; 1,500 bbls. do., at 27 3/4 c.; 3,000 bbls. do., at 27 1/2 c.; prices early in the day: October-November, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; December, 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4 c.; January, 27 3/4 @ 28 c.; May, 28 1/2 @ 29 c., and late in the day, October, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; November, 27 1/4 @ 27 1/2 c.; December, 27 1/4 @ 27 1/2 c.; January 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4 c.; May, 28 1/2 @ 29 c.

On Tuesday sales 1,800 bbls. prime yellow,

November, 27 c.; 600 bbls. do., December, 27 1/4 c.; 700 bbls. do., May, 28 1/2 c.; prices early in the day; October, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; November, 27 @ 27 1/4 c.; December, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; January, 27 1/4 @ 27 3/4 c.; March, 27 1/2 @ 28 1/4 c.; May, 28 @ 29 c., and at the close, October, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; November, 26 3/4 @ 27 c.; December, 27 1/4 @ 27 1/2 c.; January, 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4 c.; March, 28 @ 28 1/2 c.; May, 28 1/4 @ 28 3/4 c.

On Wednesday very little change, early in the day sales 100 bbls. November, 27 c.; prices then, October, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/2 c.; November, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; December, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; January, 27 1/4 @ 27 3/4 c.; March, 27 1/2 @ 28 1/4 c.; May, 28 @ 28 3/4 c., and late in the day sales 100 bbls. November at 27 c., and 100 bbls. January at 27 1/2 c., with prices then, October, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; November, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; December, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; January, 27 1/2 @ 28 c.; March, 28 @ 28 1/2 c.; May, 28 @ 29 c.

On Thursday the market was steady and quiet early, and a trifle stronger in the afternoon. Prime yellow in New York, October, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; November, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; December, 27 @ 27 1/2 c.; January, 27 1/2 @ 28 c.; March, 28 @ 28 1/2 c.; May, 28 1/2 @ 29 c.; and at the close, sales 400 bbls. prime yellow, December, 27 1/2 c.; 400 bbls. January 28 c., and 300 bbls. November at 27 c.; prices then, October, November, 26 3/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; December, 27 1/4 @ 27 1/4 c.; January, 27 1/2 @ 28 c.; March, 28 1/4 @ 28 3/4 c.; May, 28 1/2 @ 29 c.

(Friday's market will be found on page 42.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)

New York, October 20.—Continued liquidation of refined oil, together with more free offerings of crude oil, as well as new crop refined oil, has brought about some decline in

prices. On this decline large quantities of oil have been sold for export, and to some extent also for home consumption. We estimate export sales during the past week at about 50,000 barrels. There seems to be a desire on the part of the sellers to let go of their oil, and Europe is at the same time anxious to buy at the prevailing low prices. With this desire on the part of both seller and buyer to trade, the market has naturally been unusually active and transactions have been on a large scale. There is no doubt that at prevailing prices a large quantity of oil can be sold to Europe. The foreigners, however, try to buy as cheap as possible, especially when any weakness is shown on this side, and they keep on reducing their bids as we go down in price.

The future course of the market will depend upon how anxious the sellers are to liquidate. With continued free offerings the market may go down a little lower, but should the sellers now have sold all they care to, we may have somewhat of a reaction. During the past two days the market has been somewhat steadier, in fact, gains have been made in most options of about 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. Closing prices at 3:30 P. M. to-day were as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 27 1/4 c. sales; December, 27 1/2 c. bid and 27 3/4 c. asked; January, 28 c. sales; May, 28 1/4 c. bid and 29 1/4 c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 31 c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 30 1/2 c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 16s. 6d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 21 c.; crude oil in tanks in the Southeast "basis prime," 20 1/2 c.

THE CONCERN OF THE CRUSHERS.

The ginning season is more than half over. The cotton crop is being picked early this year. The fall has been favorable to the opening and the gathering of cotton. By the end of the month the crop will be three-fourths out and ready for the gin.

The situation presents the seed question. The crop of seed this year will be about as large as it was last year. It will not be a quarter of a million bales, or 125,000 tons of seed, different either way. That being the case, the price of seed confronts the crusher. He must figure on the movement and demand for products for intelligent light upon the seed question. While fertilizers and meal have been moved at pretty satisfactory

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
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Marigold Cooking Oil
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prices, the market for the movement of oils has not been all that could be desired. The reasons for these are not so potent as is the fact. The result has been unfavorable to cotton oil generally. The symptoms and undertone of the cotton oil situation do not warrant a hope of any better oil conditions this than last season, even though allied products, such as tallow, lard and stearines have, as a general proposition taken on life.

On the above conditions must rest the price of this season's seed. Mills have a better understanding this than last year, and may thereby avoid the buying nonsenses of 1903-4. Seed will have to be bought on a lower basis this year to insure mill prosperity. This buying is now proceeding satisfactorily. It is to be hoped that no jar supervenes to disrupt the market.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending October 20 and since September 1 were as follows:

From New York.		Since
	For week.	Sept. 1.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Acajutla	6	6
Adelaide	47	47
Alexandria	115	560
Ancona	75	75
Antigua	76	76
Antwerp	375	375
Auckland	20	20
Barbados	24	65
Bordeaux	225	250
Bridgeton	67	67
Buenos Ayres	310	310
Cape Town	125	125
Cardiff	10	10
Cayenne	45	51
Christiania	50	101
Christiansand	25	25
Colon	7	88
Conakry	5	5
Copenhagen	550	950
Corinto	20	20
Dantzic	150	400
Demerara	182	182
Dunkirk	200	200
East London	35	35
Fort de France	151	569
Fremantle	58	58
Galatz	50	150
Genoa	350	1,750
Georgetown	74	74
Glasgow	50	50
Gothenberg	314	314
Guadaloup	43	494
Hamburg	80	840
Havana	33	126
Havre	5,779	5,779
Hong Kong	54	54
Hull	115	115
Kingston	58	343
Konigsberg	150	300
La Guaira	16	16
Leghorn	250	984
Liverpool	82	912
London	15	95
Macoris	92	98
Malmo	6	6
Malta	278	278
Manchester	70	70
Marseilles	1,450	1,450
Martinique	54	54
Massowah	19	19
Melbourne	184	184
Montevideo	161	787
Naples	600	600
Oran	956	956
Port au Prince	5	5
Port Limon	6	6
Port Natal	8	80
Port of Spain	15	15
Rio Janeiro	765	765
Rotterdam	50	1,905

St. Kitts	121
St. Thomas	8
Santiago	24
Santos	162
Sierra Leone	10
Southampton	250
Stavanger	35
Stettin	400
Stockholm	100
Sydney	10
Trieste	2,122
Trinidad	33
Valparaiso	228
Venice	4,600
Vera Cruz	37

Totals 3,258 33,436

From New Orleans.

Antwerp	1,500
Bremen	253
Copenhagen	150
Genoa	50
Glasgow	150
Hamburg	200
Havana	60
Liverpool	800
London	560
Marseilles	725
Rotterdam	5,170
Trieste	3,250

Totals 1,075 18,929

From Galveston.

Antwerp	1,980
Hamburg	30
Rotterdam	1,700
Trieste	50

Totals 1,730 3,810

From Baltimore.

Bremerhaven	200
Rotterdam	750

Totals 950

From Newport News.

Hamburg	2,037
London	104

Totals 2,141

Recapitulation.

From New York	3,258	33,436
From New Orleans	1,075	18,929
From Galveston	1,730	3,810
From Baltimore	950	950
From Newport News	2,141	2,141

Grand total, all ports... 6,063 59,266

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Oct. 20.—Sales of considerable quantities of American cottonseed oil, off summer yellow at 36 to 37 marks, for November to February shipments. Quote prime summer yellow at 38 marks, and butter oil at 39 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Oct. 20.—Fair demand for cottonseed oil; sales at 20½ to 21 florins for good brands prime summer yellow, and at 23@24 florins for butter oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Oct. 20.—Of cottonseed oil, heavy sales of prime summer yellow for prompt and forward deliveries at 45@47 francs, and of winter oil at 50@52 francs. Future deliveries and 1905 shipments are in especially good demand.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,
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Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Oct. 20.—Cotton oil market very active; large business done on the decline from 47 down to 44½ francs for prime summer yellow, and at 52½ francs down to 50 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Cotton oil market is barely steady; demands are slack; some sales of prime summer yellow at 17½ shillings and of off oil at 17¼ shillings.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., October 20.—Crude oil is declining rapidly, and now offering freely at 19½c.; Texas, 20@20½c.; Valley refined is dull and in light demand; p. s. y., 27c.; o. s. y., 26c. at the ship's side, New Orleans. Cake and meal are also easier; \$26 for October; \$25.50 for November, and \$25 for December, per long ton at ship's side, New Orleans. Loose hulls are selling at \$3.75; sacked hulls, \$5.50, delivered here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., October 20.—Market on cottonseed products is quiet and easier. Trading is light. Oil is 19½@20; meal, 22½@23, f. o. b. Galveston. Linters, 4½.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., October 20.—The cotton oil market is weak and declining. Liberal sales of prime crude at 20@20½. Territories and Texas, according to location. Prime summer yellow is offering on the basis of 22½ Texas. Buyers scarce.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
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302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading has been checked principally on account of the extreme prices asked, but the market continues steady to firm on account of being so closely sold up. At the same time trading is inactive also because of the fact that hides are well taken up with most of the packers. Buyers are talking that the market at the advance is barely steady, and they are declining to pay increases asked on native steers, Colorados and light native cows. The packers to-day have given more attention to delivering hides than to effecting further sales. Large tanners are supplied ahead, and the smaller outside tanners are acting cautiously. The dealers are also buying less freely. One prominent packer is still offering about 10,000 strike native steers, and also has 5,000 to 6,000 February and March hides on hand unsold. Natives have been neglected this week, and one of the foremost packers is ready to sell 2 or 3 cars of October natives at 13¼c. Texas steers are steady and unchanged at 13c. for heavy, 12c. for light, and 11c. for extreme light weights, with no further sales reported. Last sales of butt brands were at 11¼c., but as stated above buyers are refusing to pay this price for Colorados. Some Colorados sold this week at 11¼c. and other lots at 11¼c., and we range this variety to-day at 11½@11¾c. Branded cows continue firm and well sold up at 10¼c. Upper leather tanners are now reported to be giving more attention to buffs than to light native cows, and these run at 11¼c. A single car of October heavy native cows sold at 11½c., and as a former sale reported of these at 11¼c. develops as only rumored we list heavy cows to-day at 11½@11¾c., with the market probably better represented at the inside rather than the outside figure. Bull hides are slowly accumulating, and natives are held at 9¾@10c., and branded at 6¼@8½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trading is quiet with the Chicago dealers, all of whom are still holding strong at 10¼@9¼c. as a basis for buffs. Large buyers are still out of the market at these figures, and point to the fact that dealers are asking higher rates for heavy cows, heavy steers and extremes as a practical proof of their inability to secure their former asking prices. In other words, large buyers are giving out that the dealers have

put the market upon themselves, being unable to move stock at former asking rates are holding for a further advance with an idea of drawing out bids at the former holding figures. This, of course, is a buyer's argument, and does not show the situation to be anyway but as it is—strong. Stocks of both heavy steers and heavy cows are slight as the warm weather prevailing is delaying the kill. The dealers here claim to have bids at 10¼c. for more extremes. No. 1 bulls last sold at 8½c.

CALFSKINS.—The demand exceeds the supply, as practically all of the dealers are closely sold up. Chicago city skins are firmly held at 14¼c., and outside cities, 14c. Country skins are easily quotable up to 13¾c. Present receipt kips are firm at 12¼c. Receipts of deacons are limited, and rule firm at 90@92½c. and 70@72½c.

HORSE HIDES are selling at 3.65 for No. 1 selection.

HOGSKINS range at 25@35c. flat.

SHEEPSKINS.—Outside of packers' holdings there is very little stock here, but pullers are not ready to pay \$1.20 for sheep and lambs, and the late selling price of \$1.15 represents the market on packer pelts. Country dealers find a ready market for their offerings at 90c.@\$1, the latter figure for good stock. Bridgeport skins continue at 95c.@\$1.10, but they must be choice pelts to command the outside price. Best Western butchers and murrains will bring 15c. per pound.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Importers have sold 2,000 Maracaibos at 20¼c., an advance of ¼c. There is nothing on hand to speak of now but the Bogotas which arrived yesterday, and these will likely be placed on offer tomorrow at a similar increase.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—A local packer has sold 1,800 current month's take-off native steers. The asking price on these was 13¼c., but as buyers have not taken hold at that figure during the week it is likely the hides brought 13c. If this figure is correct it is on the basis of last selling prices denoting a steady market here though not an advancing one. Conditions appear to be the reflection of the Chicago market buyers showing a willingness to operate at steady prices, but standing out against a further advance. Some outside packer cows were offered at 10¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Trading is quiet again to-day in nearby hides. A large car State cows, being a straight run, was offered in this market to-day at 9¾c. flat and not taken. The limit to buyers' bids here appears to be 9¾c. flat for car lots and a lower figure for smaller quantities. A large buyer secured a car of country calfskins, about 5,000 at \$1.02½ for 5 to 7's, \$1.32½ for 7 to 9's, and \$1.62½ for 9 to 12-lb. weights. The same buyer claims to have secured a car of city (New York) skins at less than quotations though the prices are not divulged.

Leather.

Tanners continue to effect good sales of hemlock sides to Eastern shoemakers, and these buyers are operating freely this week. They have booked further initial spring contracts for shoes, and show a tendency to anticipate their needs. There is a working assortment of all grades and weights of hemlock except light sides, and a good export order for kip sides was refused to-day, as the stock could not be delivered. Offal is a brisk seller with both tanners and jobbers, and constitutes the bulk of the latter's trade. Union sole continues strong, and cow backs sell on a parity with steer hide leather in a good many instances. Sole cutters locally have had a fair trade through the week in union cut soles. A good trade is still reported in belting butts.

Later Chicago News.

A prominent packer reports selling out all his Texas steers on hand, probably about 15,000 hides. The price is not given, but very likely was on the basis of 13c. for heavy weights.

HIDES BY SELECTION.

The following committee of hide dealers has been appointed to confer with tanners concerning the movement to do away with the flat buying of hides, in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the recent convention of the National Hide Dealers' Association: Leopold Rauh, E. Rauh & Sons Co., Dayton, Ohio; Henry Elkan, H. Elkan & Co., Chicago; Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt.; H. Oberndorf, Adler & Oberndorf, Chicago; C. A. Alling, Darling & Co., Chicago. It is expected that a traveling organizer will be appointed in a few days, who will visit the hide trade in the interest of the organization.

See page 48 for business opportunities which you can't afford to miss.

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Exporters of Pork Products
Lard a Specialty
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CHICAGO SECTION



Where's that Missouri mule in this present disturbance?

Grandpa Davis figures that if the sky fell it would kill all the larks.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef for the week ending October 15, averaged \$.0554 cents per pound.

Charley Mead says he thinks if Munroe had another chance he could stand twenty rounds—of drinks.

Armour's Sioux City plant is fast nearing completion. Swift & Co. will build another of the same kind there.

President Jackson, of the Board of Trade, is reported improving satisfactorily. He had a very serious attack of pneumonia.

The Kansas City Stock Show is on this week. Kind of brushing things up some for The Show commencing November 26—at Chicago, of course.

Papa Davis evidently expects it to be sent him "sight draft, bill of lading attached." Pa should remember he must be careful of drafts at his age.

H. Boore & Co., whose plant has been shut down for several weeks, have again commenced operations. Hogs must be getting closer to Harry's idea of what's what.

Vaccination is now the rage in the Yards. There's always somethings doing in that neck of the woods. Dr. Rudolph Von Kosch is said to be the boss of this cutting gang.

Everybody interested in live stock should not fail to see the International this year, November 26 to December 3. Unquestionably it will be the greatest show ever staged.

Chicago is generally in the lead as far as widely fluctuating temperatures in the shortest possible space of time is concerned. Tillman dropped in one day and Fairbanks right after him.

Nelson Morris & Co. will enlarge their Chicago powerhouse considerably—and everybody in the business has a show, that's certain. This concern distributes its patronage as fairly as any house in the country.

Instead of talking of putting a little ginger into this election, what's the matter with a big injection—of wood alcohol. A dose of this treatment might make some of those wealthy Democrats cough up something to help Tom Taggart out in Indiana.

A sudden epidemic of lameness developed among the stenographers and other fair employees of the Swift plant at the yards last week. Outsiders wondered why these usually active and agile young women limped as they came to work—and then somebody remembered the vaccination order!

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company won the gold medal at the World's Fair, St. Louis, for canned meats, hams and bacons. The smile that won't come off but faintly expresses the "smoles" that everybody connected with the company is indulging in. It's something worth feeling good about, anyhow.

The American Agricultural Packing Co. is—well, there's no one talking for publication yet. But just the same it's a "skinch," as Weber would say. Wilder looks as if some one had left him a couple or three millions, and the G. M.'s greeting is something to be felt to be thoroughly enjoyed. Both have cut all their teeth.

The fifth annual International Livestock Show, to be held from November 26 to December 3, will be the greatest of its kind ever held on the face of this old sphere. Considerably over 10,000 entries will be on exhibition. Roughly estimated, at the present writing, 2,500 cattle, 2,000 hogs, 4,500 sheep and 2,000 horses will be shown.

The Central Passenger Association has reduced the rate of one fare, plus \$2, as announced for the 1904 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, to a rate of one fare, plus \$1, from all points in its territory, except where one and one-third fare makes lower rate. This covers all lines east of Chicago. The exposition runs from November 26 to December 3.

The sixteenth annual convention of the National Livestock Exchange was held in St. Louis at the World's Fair grounds, October 20. The following delegates were on hand from Chicago: M. P. Buel, C. W. Baker, J. B. Moyles, George Wells, Charles Jones, J. J. Farrelly, W. B. Ecton, Wm. Wynes, E. L. Van Meter, Sam Fry, John Martin, Charles Goeppel, T. B. Stafford, Frank O. Mills, Mortimer Levering, E. H. Ingwersen.

Henry J. Seiter is in St. Louis "doing the Fair." This time Harry is up against the real thing. Not long ago he fell between the

platform and a refrigerating car at his packinghouse and broke the car. This time it will be the old man to the cleaners. He has one look in, and it may save him some. He can paralyze the German language to beat the band. Hope they'll leave enough of him to repair on his return, instead of sending him to the scrap-pile.

Eugene H. Grubb, the famous Colorado cattleman, who was responsible for the range cattle show at the World's Fair, must have had a shock when he saw his picture in a Chicago livestock paper the other day directly under a flaring headline which read "American Types of Horses." Mr. Grubb is a pretty good type of American, and can talk authoritatively on horses as well as cattle, but the juxtaposition of picture and headline was a little confusing at first glance.

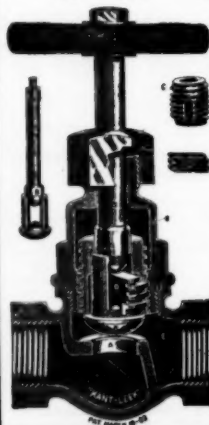
P. J. Hamler! Why, who don't know Pete, anyway? There are a whole lot of people wondering yet, however, how he managed to get into the Transit House one Sunday morning with an armful of mail as big as a bale of hay. But the help around the hotel know that Pete's command of vigorous English is unlimited (they said it was spontaneous combustion set fire to the part he was in that Sunday A. M.), and they also know that he can carry more mail in than any six of them can carry out. Advertising pays.

Fred Johnson, the popular advertising manager of The Drovers' Journal, is in training for the coming stock show. Freddy expects a

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strenuous time, but has no fear but that he can swim to land safely—there'll be a whole lot of 'em drown if he doesn't. Jim Poole is in training, too, and thinks he can make weight before November 26, and he was never known to fail on anything he undertook. Whatever Jim does he does it up brown—no half measures. Quite a bunch in that aggregation—Halliwell, Moore, Fahrenheit and others of equally as good caliber. Beg pardon, Bro. Baum; didn't mean to overlook you.

What possible reason is there for all this rush of little, immature pigs and thin light mixed hogs? asks the Drovers' Journal. The flood of this class of hogs here this week has been the cause of a break of fully 50 cents per hundredweight from last week's prices. It has given packers a chance to substitute these light hogs for the stronger weight classes that have heretofore been used in fresh meat trade, and to force prices to a much lower level on all classes.

The farmers and feeders may know what is for their best interests, but the appearance of the young hogs that have been here this week has not indicated that they were affected with any dangerous intestinal troubles. Most of the pigs are healthy and apparently thrifty, and it looks like a waste of good money to crowd them to market at such lack of weight.

Sixty days' feeding of many of these pigs should almost double their value, and in most cases it can be done on corn that is not of a good market class. Prices for hogs are now about 40 cents lower than one year ago. Choice 240 to 260 pound hogs during the last half of December last year sold up to \$4.80 @4.90, considerably lower than present prices for such, to be sure, but these little pigs and light mixed hogs are not selling so far above such prices at this time. It is a problem on which the feeder can well afford to make some calculations. There have been years when it was necessary, because of scarcity of feed and corn, to rush pigs to market, regardless of condition, but this hardly seems to be one of them.

Professor W. J. Rutherford, acting head of the department of animal husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, during the absence of Professor Kennedy, started last week for St. Louis, and took with him five young men, all students in the advanced class in animal husbandry at the college. These young men will form a part of a class of twenty-five to be used for the purpose of demonstrating the modern method of teaching the young men of the country how to

know and judge the animals kept on the farm. The forenoons they will spend in class, and the afternoons they will devote to studying sheep and swine as they see them in the pens and in the show ring of the greatest livestock show on record. Professor Rutherford, while at St. Louis, will, at the request of the College and Experiment Station Educational Board of the World's Fair, teach a lesson to the class in animal husbandry to demonstrate the modern methods of teaching sheep judging. In this work he will endeavor to show the students what demands are made upon the sheep; the type that is most suitable; the form that is most profitable to the breeder, the feeder and the consumer; the characters that go to constitute a good fleece and the method of handling in order to arrive at a clear conception of the form and fleshing that is hidden away under the fleece; and how to examine the fleece so as to know something of its quantity, quality and condition. Where pure-bred sheep are used he will emphasize the importance of being able to know the color, form, weight, contour and fleece that are characteristic of the breed in question.

Heads of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Railroads, otherwise known as the general passenger agents, after a year's hard work with rates and conventions, left Chicago Sunday evening, October 16, for Old Point Comfort, Va., for a week's pleasure, the occasion being the annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. About 100 general passenger and ticket agents of the principal roads of the country were included. The party were the guests of Warren J. Lynch, General Passenger Agent of the Big Four Railway. In the party from Chicago were: C. F. Daly, chief assistant general passenger agent Lake Shore Road; John Sebastian, passenger traffic manager Rock Island; L. M. Allen and wife, general passenger agent Rock Island; O. W. Ruggles and wife, general passenger agent Michigan Central Road; George King, assistant general passenger agent Michigan Central; B. N. Austin, general passenger agent Baltimore & Ohio; W. B. Kniskern and wife, passenger traffic manager Northwestern Road; R. T. McKeever and wife, general passenger agent Copper Range Line; G. T. Bell, general passenger agent Grand Trunk; C. H. Nicholson, traffic manager Ontario Navigation Company; George Francis, general passenger agent Burlington lines; Mrs. J. Reid, Rand, McNally & Co.; A. F. Merrill, assistant general passenger agent St. Paul road; J. S. Taylor, manager Parmelee Company; W. H. Richard-

son, Eastern Illinois road; F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent Great Northern Railway; A. M. Clelland and wife, general passenger agent Northern Pacific road; R. C. Davis, general passenger agent Goodrich steamship line; W. R. Calloway, general passenger agent Soo line; W. A. Thrall, former general passenger agent Northwestern road; Mrs. C. Thompson; E. E. McLeod and wife, chairman Western Passenger Association; R. F. Church, Northern Steamship Company; G. F. Lee, general passenger agent Choctaw line; Jerry Black, general passenger agent Santa Fe road; J. P. Elmer, general passenger agent Great Western road; Othello F. Andrews, Chicago Examiner; S. Glenn-Andrus, Chicago Record-Herald. From Chicago the party were in charge of I. P. Spinning, local representative of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio roads.

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TRADE MARK



CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from G. D. Ferryth & Co.)

Chicago, October 19.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9¼; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 8¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¾; 6@8 ave., 6¾; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9¾@9½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 9¾; 10@12 ave., 9¾; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8¾; 18@20 ave., 8¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9; 12@14 ave., 8¾; 14@16 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; 20@22 ave., 9½; 22@24 ave., 9½; 24@26 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6¾; 6@8 ave., 6¾; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7¼; 10@12 ave., 7¼; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 9¾; 10@12 ave., 9¾.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	7.15	7.25	7.15	7.25
May	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.42	6.50	6.40	6.50
May	6.50	6.57	6.50	6.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	12.25	12.45	12.25	12.45
May	12.30	12.42	12.30	12.42

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	7.15	7.20	7.05	7.07
May	7.20	7.25	7.15	7.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.40	6.42	6.30	6.30
May	6.47	6.47	6.40	6.40
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	12.25	12.25	12.10	12.10
May	12.27	12.17	12.05	12.05

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	7.12	7.20	7.12	7.17
May	7.17	7.27	7.17	7.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.40
May	6.45	6.52	6.42	6.50
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	12.12	12.32	12.12	12.25
May	12.05	12.27	12.05	12.20

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	7.20	7.25	7.17	7.20
May	7.30	7.32	7.27	7.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.45	6.47	6.45	6.47
May	6.55	6.57	6.75	6.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	12.35	12.40	12.32	12.35
May	12.27	12.32	12.27	12.30

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	7.20	7.22	7.15	7.17
May	7.27	7.32	7.25	7.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.45	6.52	6.45	6.47
May	6.57	6.65	6.57	6.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	12.35	12.47	12.32	12.40
May	12.40	12.50	12.35	12.35

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.25
May	7.27	7.32	7.27	7.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
January	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.55
May	6.65	6.70	6.65	6.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
January	12.47	12.60	12.47	12.55
May	12.50	12.52	12.50	12.50

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 10	33,298	1,199	27,072	44,087
Tuesday, Oct. 11	14,023	1,153	17,303	45,080
Wednesday, Oct. 12	18,560	1,112	22,303	21,220
Thursday, Oct. 13	11,728	874	22,564	22,213
Friday, Oct. 14	6,071	357	17,852	11,379
Saturday, Oct. 15	602	319	9,285	5,478

Totals this week	84,230	5,014	116,439	147,477
Previous week	71,201	3,629	95,790	132,401
Cor. week 1903	74,418	6,640	82,247	142,667
Cor. week 1902	67,726	3,535	94,693	102,450

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 10	7,493	81	5,208	9,611
Tuesday, Oct. 11	5,554	82	589	17,823
Wednesday, Oct. 12	5,747	27	4,090	16,119
Thursday, Oct. 13	7,335	270	3,461	12,044
Friday, Oct. 14	6,523	139	2,048	13,829
Saturday, Oct. 15	976	48	1,521	1,267

Totals this week	32,628	647	17,282	70,093
Previous week	27,580	550	17,327	84,538
Cor. week 1903	28,279	1,582	18,773	58,570
Cor. week 1902	20,728	281	14,007	53,273

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Oct. 15, 1904.....364,000
 Week ago.....350,000
 Year ago.....272,000
 Two years ago.....350,000
 Total receipts for year to Oct. 15, 1904, 16,506,000
 against 16,928,000 year ago, 16,747,000 two years ago.
 Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Oct. 15	249,200	268,500	266,900
Week ago	201,800	251,400	322,300
Year ago	235,700	198,700	292,300
Two years ago	223,700	250,400	345,600

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Oct. 15 as follows:

Armour & Co.	25,800
Anglo-American	13,700
Continental	3,000
Swift & Company	20,100
Hammond & Co.	3,800
Morris & Co.	6,000
Boyd-Lundham & Co.	2,800
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	6,500
H. Boore & Co.	2,000
Roberts & Oake	2,900
Other packers	10,700

Total	95,600
Left over	7,000
Week ago	82,000
Year ago	67,200
Two years ago	87,500
Three years ago	112,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Oct. 15	\$5.28
Previous week	5.25
Year ago	5.35
Two years ago	7.15
Three years ago	5.60
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending October 22:	
Cattle	85,000
Hogs	115,000
Sheep	140,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Oct. 15	\$5.30
Previous week	5.25
Three weeks ago	5.15
Year ago	4.70
Two years ago	6.00

Cattle.

Beeves, choice to prime	\$6.30@6.80
Steers, good to choice, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.	5.50@6.00
Steers, fair to good exporters and shippers	5.35@5.80
Steers, medium beef	4.95@4.85
Steers, inferior and plain	2.90@3.35
Steers, grass Texas	2.25@3.50
Steers, fed Texas	3.75@5.65
Steers, western range	3.25@5.00
Cows and heifers, fair to good	2.70@3.80
Cows and heifers, good to fancy	3.90@4.70
Cows, good cutting to fair beef	2.35@3.15
Cows, common to good canners	1.00@1.75
Cows, grass Texas	2.25@3.50
Stockers and feeders, poor to fair	2.05@3.00
Stockers and feeders, good to choice	3.25@4.15
Bulls, poor to choice	1.75@4.15
Calves, common to fair	2.75@5.00
Calves, good to fancy	5.60@7.00

Hogs.

Heavy shippers, good to choice	\$5.40@5.65
Butcher weights, good to choice	5.40@5.65
Heavy packing, rough to fair	5.00@5.20
Heavy mixed, plain to good	5.10@5.30
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	5.15@5.40
Good to choice, 185 to 200 lbs.	5.30@5.55
Pigs, poor to choice, 60 to 180 lbs.	4.20@4.85

Sheep.

Wethers, good to prime mixed	\$4.15@4.25
Mixed lots, fair to good	3.15@3.90
Wethers, western grass, fair to prime	3.90@4.05
Ewes, fair to fancy	3.25@4.20
Ewes, plain to good breeding	3.20@4.10
Culls, bucks and scalawags	2.00@3.00
Yearlings, good to prime	4.00@4.35
Yearlings, poor to fair	3.50@3.95
Lambs, fat western range	4.80@5.65
Lambs, native, good to prime	5.40@6.00
Lambs, native, poor to fair	3.25@5.20
Lambs, range feeders	4.10@4.75

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts	18@20
" Sirloin Steaks	18@20
" Porterhouse Steaks	22@25
" Pot Roasts	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle	10
Beef Steaks	8@8
Boneless Corned Briskets	10
Corned Rump Native	8@10
" Ribs	6
" Flanks	5
Round Steaks	10@12½
" Roasts	10@12½
Shoulder Steaks	10@12½
" Roasts	10@12½
" Neck End Trimmed	10@12½
Roiled Roast	10@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters	12
Fore "	8
Legs	15
Stew	6
Shoulders	8
Chops, Rib and Loin	18

Mutton.

Legs	10
" Stew	4
Shoulders	8
Hind Quarters	9
Fore "	8
Rib and Loin Chops	14

Pork.

Pork Loin	12
" Chops	12½
" Tenders	15
" Butts	10
Spare Ribs	8
Blades	6
Hocks	7
Pigs Heads	5
Leaf Lard	8

Veal.

Hind Quarters	12½
Fore "	10
Legs	15
Breasts	8@10
Shoulders	10
Cutlets	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow	3@3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow	2@3
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.	10@12½
Calfskins, under 8 lb. each	5@6

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....Old, 10@12.....Young, 14@15	
Chickens.....10@10¼	
Hens.....9¼@10	
Roosters.....7 a 7¼	
Springs.....10@11¼	
Ducks.....10@11	
Geese.....8@9	

Iced Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, Mixed weights	11 @12
Chickens	10½@11¼
Springs	11 @12
Ducks	10@12
Geese	8@9

Veal.

Choice	8 @9
Heavy 85 to 120 lbs.	7 @8
Medium..... 65 to 80 lbs.	6 @7
Small..... 50 to 60 lbs.	5 @6
Coarse..... small to heavy	4 @5

Butter.

Creamery, Extras	20 @20¼
" Firsts	18 @18¼
" Seconds	14 @15
Dairies, Choice	17 @17¼
" Firsts	14 @14¼
" Ladies	12½@13
" Packing stock	12 @12¼

Eggs.

Extras	21¼@22¼
Prime firsts	19¼@20¼
Firsts	18 @18¼
Fresh, at mark, cases inc.	16 @18

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Native Cows.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Western Steers.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Hindquarters.....	1 1/4c. over straight Beef
Forequarters.....	1 1/4c. under
Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Cow Chucks.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Boneless Chucks.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Medium Plates.....	5 @ 6
Steer Plates.....	5 @ 6
Cow Rounds.....	5 @ 6
Steer Rounds.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Cow Loins, Common.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Good.....	10 @ 10
Steer Loins, Light.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	16 @ 16
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	18 @ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	14 @ 14
Strip Loins.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Shoulder Butts.....	9 @ 9
Shoulder Clods.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Rolls.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Trimnings.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Shank.....	3 @ 3
Cow Ribs, heavy.....	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light.....	10 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Loins Ends, steer-native.....	9 1/2 @ 10
" " cow.....	6 @ 6
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5 @ 6
Flank Steak.....	5 @ 6
Beef Offal.	
Livers.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Hearts.....	2 @ 2
Tongues.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	20 @ 20
Ox Tails, each.....	3 @ 3
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
" " H. O.....	4 @ 4
Kidneys.....	4 @ 4
Brains.....	3 @ 3
Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal.....	7 @ 7
Light Carcass.....	8 @ 8
Good Carcass.....	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 10
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Medium Racks.....	6 @ 6
Good Racks.....	7 @ 7
Veal Offal.	
Brains.....	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads.....	40 @ 40
Plucks.....	25 @ 25
Heads, each.....	10 @ 10
Lamba.	
Medium Caul.....	8 1/2 @ 7
Good Caul.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Saddles Caul.....	10 1/2 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	13 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks.....	7 @ 7 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	3 @ 3
Lamb Tongues, each.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
" " Kidneys, each.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Mutton.	
Medium Sheep.....	8 @ 8
Good Sheep.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Saddles.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Medium Racks.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Good Racks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Mutton Legs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Stew.....	4 @ 4 1/2
" " Loins.....	8 1/2 @ 9
" " Tongues, each.....	3 @ 3
" " Heads, each.....	5 @ 5
Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs.....	8 @ 8
Pork Loins.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	8 @ 8
Tenderloins.....	18 @ 18
Spare Ribs.....	7 @ 7
Butts.....	7 @ 7
Hocks.....	5 @ 5
Trimnings.....	7 @ 7
Tails.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Snouts.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Blade Bones.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks.....	2 @ 2
Neck Bones.....	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	2 @ 2
" " Kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
" " Tongues.....	2 @ 2
Slip Bones.....	4 @ 4
Tail.....	3 @ 3
Brains.....	3 @ 3
Backfat.....	7 @ 7
Hams.....	10 @ 12
Cals.....	8 @ 8
Shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Belles.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Colth Bologna.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Viennas.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Frankfurts.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Blood, Liver, and Headcheese.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tongue.....	9 @ 9
White Tongue.....	9 @ 9
Minced Ham.....	9 @ 9
Prepared Ham.....	10 @ 10
New England Ham.....	12 @ 12
Compressed Ham.....	10 @ 10
Large Compressed Ham.....	10 @ 10
Berliner Ham.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Boneless Ham.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oxford Ham.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	7 @ 7
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch.....	7 @ 7
Smoked Pork.....	7 @ 7
Veal Ham.....	7 @ 7
Farm Sausage.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Sausage, sheet link.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham.....	8 @ 8
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	6 @ 6
Ham Bologna.....	7 @ 7
Special Compressed Ham.....	8 @ 8
Boston Roll.....	12 @ 12
Cubana Sausage.....	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	a 16
German Salami, " Dry.....	a 15
Holsteiner " ".....	a 11
Mettwurst " ".....	a 11 1/2
Farmer " ".....	a 15
Daries, H. C., New.....	a 15
Italian Salami, New.....	a 15
Monarque Cervelat.....	a 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$3.75
" " 2-20.....	3.25
Bologna, 1-50.....	2.75
" " 2-20.....	2.25
Viennas, 1-50.....	4.25
" " 2-20.....	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link.....	a 8
Liver Sausage.....	a 7
Blood Sausage.....	a 7
Head (heese).....	a 7
Bologna.....	a 8 1/2
Vienna.....	a 8 1/2

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs Feet, in 200 lb. barrels.....	\$ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200 lb. barrels.....	11.00
Pickled Pigs Snouts in 200 lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, bbls.....	36.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 D. 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.30
2 D. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 D. 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
8 D. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 D. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

	Per bbl.
Extra Plate Beef.....	\$ 9.00
Plate Beef.....	8.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	9.00
Beef Hams.....	20.00
Rump Butts.....	9.50
Mess Pork (repacked).....	11.25
Clean Fat Backs.....	14.50
Family Fat Pork.....	15.00
Bean Pork.....	12.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per D. tes.....	9 1/2
Lard substitute, tes.....	9 1/2
Lard compound.....	9 1/2
Barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/2c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	23c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, " ".....	@ 11 1/2
No. 3, " ".....	@ 12
No. 4, " ".....	@ 13
No. 5, " ".....	@ 14
No. 6, " ".....	@ 15

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14/16 average.....	@ 9 1/2
Rib Bellies.....	@ 9
Fat Backs.....	@ 9 1/2
Regular Plates.....	@ 7 1/2
Short Clears.....	@ 9

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	@ 11
" " 14 " ".....	@ 10 1/2
" " 16 " ".....	@ 10 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@ 11 1/2
Cals, 6/7 lbs. average.....	@ 8
" " 8/12 " ".....	@ 7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 18 1/2
Wide, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average.....	@ 12
" " 10/12 " ".....	@ 11 1/2
" " 12/14 " ".....	@ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 14
" " Insides.....	@ 16
" " Knuckles.....	@ 15
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 15 1/2
Smoked " ".....	@ 16
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	@ 11 1/2
Cooked Loins Rolls.....	@ 18

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. Chicago.

Rounds, per set.....	12
Middles.....	35
Beef casings, per piece.....	5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed.....	25 @ 24
" " free of salt.....	42
" " middles.....	12
" " bungs, export.....	10 @ 12
" " mediums, each.....	6 @ 7
" " primes.....	4
" " narrows.....	2
Imported sheep casings, wide.....	80
" " medium wide.....	70
" " medium.....	50 @ 60
" " narrow.....	30 @ 35
Beef wensands, No. 1.....	5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium.....	16 @ 18
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 4
Hog stomachs, each.....	@ 8

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.70
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.60
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit.....	@ 2.40
Ground tankage, 12%.....	2.50 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.45 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.40 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 2 1/2, ton.....	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 3 1/2, ton.....	18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	30.00
Flat Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	50.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb. avg. ton.....	62.50
Long Thigh Bones, 50 to 95 lb. avg. ton.....	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	24.50

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	7.20
Prime steam, loose.....	7.00
Neutral.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Leaf.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

STEARINES.

Lard.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton.....	@ 7 1/2
Tallow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease.....	4 1/2 @ 5

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes.....	@ 53
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	@ 52
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	@ 50
Oleo Oil, extra.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure tes.....	61 @ 63
Tallow, prime.....	@ 43

TALLOW.

Edible.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime.....	@ 4 1/2
Prime Country.....	@ 4 1/2
Packers No. 1.....	@ 4 1/2
City Renderers.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

GREASES.

White, Choice.....	8 @ 4 1/2
" " A.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
" " B.....	4 @ 4
Bone.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown.....	@ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. loose.....	@ 20 1/2
P. S. Y. soap grade.....	@ 25 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 60-65% F. A.....	@ 2 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.....	@ 1

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.25 @ 1.27 1/2
Barrels, Oak.....	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
Ash.....	@ 97 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar.....	
" Pure, open kettle.....	@ 3 1/2
" White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
" Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5 1/2
" Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt.....	
" Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.00
" Bag, packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.45
" Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	8.40
" Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.85
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.00

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25@5.90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.15@ 5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.25@ 4.10
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@ 4.40
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@ 3.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.10@ 5.45

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@8.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@ 8.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 7.00
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	
Live calves, buttermilks and grassers.....	2.50@ 3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.00@6.10
Live lambs, common to good.....	5.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, prime, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 4.25
Live sheep, common to good, 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.85@6.00
Hogs, medium.....	6.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.00@5.15
Pigs.....	6.25@6.35
Roughs.....	5.00@5.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair, Texas.....	5 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	5 @ 6
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	7 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....per lb	@ 10
Spring lambs, good.....	9 @ 10
Spring lambs, culls.....	7 @ 8
Sheep, choice.....	@ 7
Sheep, medium to good.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 5

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 11 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 11 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 8 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 8 1/4
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 13 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	@ 14 1/4
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 18
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 11

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones.....	\$55.00 @ \$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 1,000 lb.....	\$42.00 @ 45.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns, per ton.....	15.00@25.00
Horns, 7 1/2 wt. and over, steers, first quality per ton.....	@ 3.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70c to 80c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	30c to 45c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	18c to 25c a lb
Calves' liver.....	30c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	14c to 3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails.....	6c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8c to 12c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	6c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/4 @ 12

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	19
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	18
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	6 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	30
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....		
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	14	
Allspice.....	7	8 1/2
Coriander.....	8	9
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	50	55

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$.16
No. 2 skins.....	.14
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.12
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	1.70
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.50
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.30
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.70
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
Branded skins.....	.00
Branded kips.....	1.00
Heavy Branded kips.....	1.20
Ticky skins.....	.10
Ticky kips.....	1.40
Heavy Ticky kips.....	1.65
No. 3 skins.....	.10

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Spring Turkeys — dry-picked, fancy, 7 to 10 lbs, each.....	22 @ 23
Dry-picked, average best run.....	18 @ 20
Turkeys—Old.....	10 @ 17
Spring Chickens—Phila., 8@9 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	22 @ 24
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	16 @ 18
Pa., 7@8 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	15 @ 16
Pa., mixed sizes.....	13 @ 14
Pa., 5 lbs. and under to pair, per lb.....	11 @ 12
Western, dry-picked, broilers, fancy.....	13 @ 15
Western, dry-picked, large roasters.....	12 @ 13 1/4
Western, dry-picked, average best, per lb.....	11 @ 11 1/4

Ohio and Michigan, scalded, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Ohio and Mich., scalded, average run.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Other Western, scalded, 8 lbs. and over to pair, fancy, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Other Western, av. best.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Western, scalded, inferior, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Southern and Southwestern, dry-picked.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Southern and Southwestern, scalded.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, average best.....	12 @ 12
Ohio & Mich., scalded, per lb.....	12 @ 12
Other Western, scalded, average best.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average best.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average best.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Western & Southern fowls and chickens, poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Old cocks, per lb.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Spring Ducks—Long Island.....	18 @ 18
Eastern.....	17 1/4 @ 18
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fancy.....	17 1/4 @ 18
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fair to good.....	15 @ 17
Western.....	10 @ 13
Spring Geese—Eastern, white.....	15 @ 17
Eastern, dark.....	14 @ 15
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.25 @ 2.37
Dark, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby & Western, per lb.....	@ 12 1/4
Southern & Southwestern, per lb.....	@ 11 1/4
Fowls—per lb.....	@ 13
Roosters—Old per lb.....	@ 10
Turkeys, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Ducks, Western, average, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Southern, average, per pair.....	50 @ 65
Geese, Western, average, per pair.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Southern, average, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 15

GAME.

English snipe, per doz.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Flower, Golden, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.75
Plover, Grass, per doz.....	1.50 @ 2.50
Woodcock, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.50
Partridges, per pair.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Grouse, per pair.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....	1.00 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Red-head, per pair.....	1.00 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair.....	75 @ 1.25
Wild ducks, Ruddy, per pair.....	75 @ 1.00
Wild ducks, Teal, blue-wing, per pair.....	40 @ 50
Wild ducks, Teal, green-wing, per pair.....	35 @ 50
Wild ducks, common, per pair.....	25 @ 40
Venison, saddles, fresh, per lb.....	23 @ 25
Venison, whole deer, frozen, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Rabbits, Cotton-tail, per pair.....	30 @ 35

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.00
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.25 @ 2.27
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.25 @ 2.27
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 @ 15.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-18 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.85 @ 2.90
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 25 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	30.00 @ 31.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.80 @ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.97 1/4 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried.....	8.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$5.95 @ 6.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb.....	1.08 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.25 @ 2.50
Syringit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	@ 45

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 77,800; last week, 90,500; same week last year, 75,300. Smaller receipts of beef steers have kept buyers busy filling orders this week, and there has been an advance of 20¢ to 40¢ on all killing steers. Packers have had to take some steers ordinarily bought by feeders, causing most advance on medium grades. Top beef steers, \$6.40, against \$6 last week, but the cattle were better this week. Cows have been a little weak, but have not made a definite loss. Grass cows range from \$2.50 to \$3.25; quarantines, 10¢ to 20¢ higher; feeders higher; stockers steady.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 35,600; last week, 39,000; same week last year, 30,000. Decline in hog market has been checked this week, and prices have been strong each day since Saturday, with net advance of 5¢ to 10¢. Since then quality is improving this week, and market is strong to 5¢ higher to-day. Top is \$5.35. Bulk of sales \$4.90 to \$5.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 24,400; last week, 33,000; same week last year, 43,100. Lambs are 25¢ higher this week; sheep 15¢ higher; feeding grades strong; light weight Utah lambs brought \$5 to \$5.50, top of the season. Yearlings, \$4; fat wethers nearly as much; ewes, \$3.60. Killers appear anxious for supplies, and higher prices for muttons are expected.

HIDES higher; green salted, 9¢; side brands over 40 lbs., 8½¢; bulls and stags, 7½¢; uncured, 1¢ less. Glue, 4½¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	14,090	12,755	5,315
Cudahy	5,441	6,489	3,138
Fowler	1,794	....	764
Ruddy	825	....	239
S. & S.	5,318	4,593	4,083
Swift	8,271	8,012	4,060

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Oct. 19.

CATTLE.—The supply of cattle this week shows no material change from a week ago. Daily receipts Monday, 32,825; Tuesday, 10,782; Wednesday (estimated), 21,000. The heavy supply Monday resulted in a decline of 15¢ to 25¢ on the bulk of the offerings, but the proportion of good cattle was small, and this kind sold strong with tops at \$6.80. To-day's market ruled 10¢ to 15¢ higher on all desirable corn-fed steers, tops at \$6.90, the highest of the year. Eastern buyers and exporters were in the market with good orders, and competition was brisk from the opening on all desirable cattle. Extra prime cattle are quotable from \$6.50 to \$6.90, choice corn-fed steers \$6 to \$6.50, medium to good \$5.40 to \$5.90, including a good many export cattle at these prices. Medium killing and shipping grade sold from \$4.90 to \$5.40, plain heavy grass and corn cattle \$4.25 to \$4.75, common light cattle of undesirable quality \$3.50 to \$4, with a few tail ends down to \$3. Western range cattle selling largely from \$3.15 to \$3.60, sales over \$4 comparatively few with fancy tops at \$5. Common light grades down to \$2.75. Sales under \$3 mostly to feeder buyers. Stockers and feeders dull and weak and in poor demand from the country. A few selected heavy feeders at \$3.75 to \$4, bulk of the good feeders from \$3.15 to \$3.50, plain mixed lots \$2.50 to \$2.90, light stockers largely \$2.30 to \$2.75, inferior down to \$2, stock heifers \$1.75 to \$2.50. Present indications point to a short supply of good corn-fed cattle in the near future, but we look for liberal offerings of the short fed and grassy kinds. Cow stuff has declined 15¢ to 25¢ this week.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week show a small increase as compared with the same days last week. The market has declined continuously for the past ten days, the net decline for the time

being about \$1 per cwt. Monday's receipts were 31,301, which was the largest in several months, and considerably more than expected by the trade, in view of the heavy decline last week. Tuesday's receipts estimated at 18,000, and in the absence of shipping orders the packers continued to hammer the market, and prices were 5¢ to 10¢ lower. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 20,000. Speculators and Eastern shippers opened the market strong with prices 5¢ to 10¢ higher. The big packers, however, refused to follow the advance, and the market closed about like yesterday with a good many hogs unsold. It is very evident that the big packers will resist any advance, and in fact we can see nothing in the future but lower prices. Live hogs are still higher than the product, and the two must come together before we will have anything like a reliable market. We quote to-day's sales as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$5.25 to \$5.40; fair to good packers, \$4.90 to \$5.05; mixed grades, \$5 to \$5.20; selected light bacon grades, \$5.10 to \$5.25; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 30,000 sheep and lambs to-day, making about 100,000 for the first three days of this week. The bulk of this stock is Western sheep and lambs, but more natives are marketed this week than any time during the past thirty days. Western sheep and lambs are selling steady, and an active market prevails in this branch of the trade, fat weathers going at \$3.85 to \$4, with choice heavy to exporters up to \$4.25, ewes \$3.50 to \$3.75, yearlings \$4 to \$4.40, and lambs at \$5.25 to \$5.60; feeders are active, with lambs going at \$4.50 to \$4.75, wethers generally at \$3.60, some up to \$3.75; yearlings \$3.80 to \$3.90 and ewes \$2.50 to \$3. Prime native lambs selling at \$5.75 to \$5.85, with good to choice at \$5 to \$5.50, culls and common \$3.75 to \$4.25, prime native ewes selling for export purposes at \$3.90 to \$4.10, good to packers, handier weights, at \$3.65 to \$3.85. Market on breeding stock good, and young black-faced ewes are worth around \$3.50, with a medium kind \$2.75 to \$3.25.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 19.

Receipts of cattle last week, 17,710; previous week, 16,520; same week year ago, 20,372. Desirable grades of natives advanced 10¢, with the 10 to 15¢ gain of last week, but other grades showed no improvement with the 10 to 15¢ lower close. Range westerns sagged 10¢, and Texas broke 10 to 15¢. Cows and heifers lost 10 to 15¢, with the demand strong at the lower range of values. Good quality stocker and feeding cattle advanced 10¢, but others showed no material change.

Supplies of hogs last week, 28,104; preceding week, 30,025; same week a year ago, 23,343. The trend of the hog market continues on the toboggan, the range of prices to-day being at \$4.90 to \$5.20, with the bulk of sales at \$5.00 to \$5.12½.

Arrivals of sheep last week, 10,482; former week, 17,065; year ago, 13,086. Under very light marketing and a good strong demand from all of the killers this week, sheep gained 10 to 15¢, and lambs advanced 25 to 35¢, with best natives going at \$5.65. Both feeding sheep and lambs advanced 10 to 15¢.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	11,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	....
Omaha	125	2,700	2,200
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.			
Chicago	31,000	35,000	45,000
Kansas City	17,000	4,000	8,000
Omaha	7,300	2,100	25,000
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18.			
Chicago	11,000	18,000	32,000
Kansas City	20,000	10,000	6,000
Omaha	6,000	5,000	10,000
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.			
Chicago	21,000	20,000	30,000
Kansas City	17,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	3,600	3,800	11,000

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Chicago	14,000	18,000	30,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	4,500	2,200	10,000

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Chicago	4,000	12,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	4,000	4,000
Omaha	1,700	2,800	7,500

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 15:

Chicago	51,602
St. Joseph	17,436
Cudahy	432
Sioux City	2,220
Louisville	1,060
New York and Jersey City	9,366
Detroit	1,972
Buffalo	11,925

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 15:

Chicago	99,154
St. Joseph	28,316
Cudahy	5,942
Sioux City	5,716
Ottumwa	11,000
Cleveland	7,500
Cedar Rapids	8,384
Bloomington	1,163
Louisville	9,790
New York and Jersey City	31,554
Detroit	5,749
Buffalo	35,850

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 15:

Chicago	76,784
St. Joseph	10,172
Cudahy	467
Sioux City	24
New York and Jersey City	41,795
Detroit	4,057
Buffalo	43,600

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCT. 17, 1904.

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,745	—	643	29,425	11,650
Sixtieth st.	1,348	63	3,340	12,348	—
Fortieth st.	—	—	—	—	17,195
Lehigh Valley	6,585	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,360	—	—	2,310	—
Scattering	—	63	60	44	2,700
Totals	12,233	128	4,049	44,125	31,554
Totals last week	11,593	125	4,709	35,073	30,322

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Bovie	440	....	....
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Menominee	360	....	1,028
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Idaho	150	....	....
Schwarzschild & S., Sa. Germanic	450	....	808
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Br. Prince	425	....	....
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Menominee	360	....	1,290
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Idaho	250	....	....
J. Shamberg & S., Sa. Br. Princess	450	1,020	....
J. Shamberg & Son, Sa. Dunstan	110	....	....
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Bovie .....	....	....	2,800
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Majestic .....	....	....	1,000
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cedric .....	....	....	3,400
Armour & Co., Sa. Bovie .....	....	....	1,000
Armour & Co., Sa. Germanic .....	....	....	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Majestic .....	....	....	1,600
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Etruria .....	....	....	1,400
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Caribbee .....	....	20	....

Total exports	2,995	2,330	14,136
Total exports last week	2,112	1,311	12,828
Boston exports this week	3,036	1,074	5,200
Baltimore exports this week	1,114	1,200	....
Philadelphia exports this week	980	....	1,210
Portland exports this week	472	1,608	....
Newport News exports this week	359	....	....
Montreal exports this week	4,001	3,857	....
To London	5,313	2,631	2,528
To Liverpool	5,246	5,322	16,110
To Glasgow	946	1,076	....
To Bristol	150	....	....
To Antwerp	300	1,020	....
To Manchester	790	....	....
To Hull	100	....	....
To Southampton .....	....	....	1,908
To Para, Brazil	110	....	....
To Bermuda and West Indies	20	....	....
Totals to all ports	12,957	10,069	20,546
Total to all ports last week	11,284	8,336	19,028

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.70; city steam, \$7.37½, nominal; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.90; do., South America, tes., \$8.50; do., kegs, \$9.50; compound, \$6@6.12½.

HOG MARKETS, OCTOBER 21.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 12,000; fairly active; 5c. higher; \$4.70@5.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; strong; \$4.95@5.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 2,800; 5c. higher; \$5.05@5.20.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 4,000; 5c. higher; \$4.50@5.45.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; steady; \$5@5.45.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; higher; \$5@5.35.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, October 21.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 65s.; pork, prime mess, western, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 38s. 6d.; hams, s. c., 45s.; bacon, c. c., 48s. 6d.; long clear, light, 47s. 6d.; do., heavy, 46s.; short ribs, 48s.; backs, 42s.; bellies, 48s.; turpentine, 39s. 9d.; rosin, common, 7s. 3d.; lard, prime western, tes., 38s.; do., 28-lb. pails, 38s. 6d.; cheese, white, 42s. Cheese, colored, 44s.; American steam lard (Hamburg 50 kilos.), 36½ marks; tallow, 22s.; tallow, Australian (London), 26s. 6d.; cottonseed oil (Hull), 16s. 6d.; linseed oil (London), 15s. 7½d.; Calcutta linseed, spot, 32s. 9d.; petroleum, refined (London), 5 11-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Notwithstanding the light stocks of oleo oil in Europe the churners seem indifferent to buying, and hope that the market will get lower, in which case they would buy considerable quantities, because their stocks are very much run down. At the present time of writing, business is extremely quiet both here and abroad, and the outlook is that prices will have to give way a little before churners will operate in a large way. The same might be said about neutral lard, which at the present time is held at the same figures as oleo oil, but with not much doing.

There is considerable decline in the price of butter oil, and in view of the large crop it is not unlikely that prices will recede still further.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Estimated Chicago stocks, 38,000 tes. lard (71,853 tes. October 1), 37,000 bbls. pork (40,200 bbls. Oct. 1), 11,000,000 pounds ribs (14,700,000 lbs. Oct. 1). Market to-day for the products opened stronger, with smaller receipts of hogs and soon advanced 20c. for pork and 7@10 points for lard and ribs.

Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market has shown the slight turn to firmness for a day or two, more on account of demands here from the South for the refined, for January and later deliveries, as against its large sales of crude at easy figures. But the larger export movement for the week, with the considerable business for

Marseilles and Trieste, tends somewhat to the improved situation at the seaboard. Continued firmness of the market will depend upon export demand keeping up; there are some opinions that the market will at length, or in the near future, get down to 26c. for prime yellow in New York, and as they are based upon the steadily larger production, the continued conservative buying of the home compound makers, and expected large contract deliveries November 1. Latest sales of 40 tanks crude have been sold in the Southeast and Valley at 20½c.; Texas, 19@19½c. New York market to-day was even stronger; prime yellow, sales 200 bbls. December, 27¾c.; October quoted 27¼@27¾c.; November, 27¼@27½c.; December, 27½@27¾c.; January, 27½@28¼c.; March, 28@29c.; May, 28½@29½c.

Tallow.

Easy and dull. No sales of city hhds. this week. City, hhds., held at 4½c., but no open bids of even 4½c. Latest previous sale at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet at 8c. in New York.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., October 20.—The ammoniate market the past week has been active, the demand being principally from the South, and at the close prices show considerable increase over quotations of last week. We quote:

Unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.15@2.17½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.40@2.45 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.25@2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.60@2.62½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30@2.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.60 and 10, \$2.65 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—The market continues firm and steady with a fair amount of business reported. We quote for immediate delivery, \$2.25 per 100 lbs. for 95 per cent.; \$2.27½ per 100 lbs. for 96 per cent.; futures, \$2.27½ for 95 per cent.; do., \$2.30 for 96 per cent.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market continues firm. For nearly shipment, quotations are \$3.02½ to \$3.05, and futures \$3.10 to \$3.12½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, October 20.—The ammoniate market has made further advances on moderate trading. Not much blood or tankage seems available, either for prompt or future shipment. It now looks as if some manufacturers would be compelled to look for other ammoniates to obtain their supplies. Blood has sold at \$2.62½ per unit and 12 per cent. tankage at \$2.45 and 10. All kinds of bones are scarce, and prices seem to have an upward tendency. Quotations are as follows: Blood, \$2.62½; No. 1 tankage, 12 per cent., \$2.45 and 10; do., 11 per cent., \$2.42½ and 10; do., 10 per cent., \$2.37½ and 10; do., 9 per cent., \$2.32½ and 10; No. 2 tankage, 6 and 35. per ton, \$18.

Quotations on bones and horns are unchanged.

THE GLUE MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

There is no material change in the glue situation since the last report. There seems to be a gradual increase in the operations of manufacturers all over the country, which is reflected in gradual increase in glue shipments. Market conditions show considerable strength. There is no material change in the raw stock market, excepting the cost of hard bone, which is considerably higher in value than it has been for ten years past. Quotations are unchanged as follows:

Gelatine glue, extra, 22@30; No. 11, 18@22; regular, 16@18.

White, 1st, 12½@15; 2nd, 11@12½; 3rd, 9@11.

Cabinet, high test, 14½@16½; medium test, 11½@14½; ordinary, 9½@11½.

Sizing, medium, 8@9; brown, 7@8; dark, 6@7.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60 per cent.

76 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.

60 per cent. caustic soda at 2c. per lb.

98 per cent. caustic soda at 3c. per lb. (powdered).

58 per cent. pure alkali at 90c. to 1c. for 48 per cent.

48 per cent. carbonate soda ash at \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

Borax at 8c. per lb.

Talc at 1½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks at 5¼ lb. Barrels 6½c. lb.

Green olive oil at 56c. to 57c. per gal.

Yellow olive oil at 55c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots at 5¼c. per lb.

Ceylon cocoanut oil at 7¾c. per lb.

Cochin cocoanut oil at 7½c. to 7¾c. lb.

Cottonseed oil at 31c. to 32c. per gal.

Corn oil at 4c. per lb.

Rosin—M, \$4.70; N, \$4.90; WG, \$5.20; WW, \$5.35 per 280 lbs.

YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use

HE WANTS

To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it

GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

RETAIL SECTION

OPEN SHOP IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The "open shop" system has been established in every butcher shop in San Francisco. The union butcher workmen have accepted the hanging of the "open shop" cards in all the shops, and have remained at work. This is especially significant in view of the alleged success of the workmen's co-operative shops across the bay at Oakland, where the strikers went into business for themselves and claim to have succeeded. The docility of the San Francisco unionists is believed to be due not only to the failure of the recent big packinghouse strike, but also to knowledge of the plans of every San Francisco business enterprise to declare the "open shop" this winter.

TWO SIDES TO IT.

The buyer may lean toward pessimism, but the seller should not do so. A cheerful belief in the present and the early future, a confidence in human nature and in Divine Providence, and a fair and self-respecting reliance upon one's own abilities and destiny—these are great helps toward success in the selling department of a business. But when the seller becomes the buyer, when the merchant goes to market, then is the time when the cheerfulness of optimism should not be allowed to delude him into buying too freely or at a price above the market rate. Then is the time when pessimism has its uses—or a semblance of pessimism—put on, not so much for the effect produced upon the seller as for the effect produced upon the dealer himself. —Merchants' Review.

A CHEAP AND DURABLE PAINT.

A durable paint suitable for wood work around the shop, barn and other places exposed to continued moisture from rains or otherwise, is prepared in the following manner: Two parts of coal tar, two of pitch, one-half part of slaked lime and an equal amount of rosin are melted together and applied to the wood while still being quite warm. Into the last coat of this paint applied is strewn a very fine and dry sand which effects a rock-like covering over the entire

surface, and tends to add material strength to the paint.

Another recipe which, while being a trifle more expensive than the former, is said to be equally meritorious, is as follows: Ten parts yellow wax are dissolved in 10 parts of linseed oil on the one hand and 5 parts of rosin in 8 parts of oil of turpentine on the other, the heat applied being but moderate, and the care taken to avoid firing of the inflammable ingredients employed. Any suitable coloring may be added.

Still another recipe, which has stood the test of a long service, is this: Twelve ounces of rosin are melted in an iron kettle, twelve quarts of fish oil added, with two pounds of flowers of sulphur. After being thoroughly liquified an ad libitum quantity of brown ochre, ground in oil, is added, and the paint, which should be applied while still hot, is ready for use. Any other coloring matter may replace the ochre, but it should also be finely ground or rubbed with oil before being added to the liquid materials. The first coat should be put on as thin as possible and be perfectly dry before the second coat is applied.

BUTCHER'S WONDERFUL FAMILY.

Mrs. Barron was one of the new "summer folk" and not acquainted with the vernacular. Consequently, she was somewhat surprised upon sending in an order for a roast of lamb to the nearest butcher, to receive the following note in reply: "Dear Mam. I am sorry I have not killed myself this week, but I can get you a good leg off my brother (the butcher at the farther end of the town). He's full up of what you want. I seen him last night with five legs. Your respectfully, George Gunton."—Youth's Companion.

HARD ON THE POULTRY.

"Here," said Mrs. Bickers, who had been reading the paper, "is an account of a man who chopped his wife up and fed her to the chickens. Wasn't that perfectly dreadful?"

"I should say it was," replied Bickers. "I hope the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals got on his trail immediately."—Smart Set.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

H. L. Reade & Co. have purchased the fixtures of the Peoples' Meat Market at Bismarck, N. D., and will add a market to their grocery line.

Mrs. J. A. Magraw, of Independence, Colo., has sold her grocery and meat market to the Magraw Mercantile Company.

F. A. Wadkins has purchased the retail meat business of Emmett Ewers at Centralia, I. T.

J. B. Prentice & Co. have sold their market at Earley, Ia., to Fuller and De Garmo.

A. J. Hiatt has purchased the shop of W. C. Wheeler in Leon, Ia.

G. L. Swarthaut has succeeded to the market in Emporia, Kas., formerly conducted by Swarthaut & McCaslin.

John Hue, of Yuma, Colo., has sold his market to Burt McNichols.

W. H. Landen has purchased the grocery and meat business of H. B. Rowe & Co. in New Market, Ia.

Graham & Thompson have been succeeded in the meat business by J. A. Thompson, of Sterling, Kas.

A. M. Brenner & Co. have sold their shop in Wilson, Kas., to Ezra Dagne.

C. P. Thrash has purchased the retail meat business of Elbert Hall, at Keytesville, Mo.

J. S. Forelines has been succeeded in the butcher business at Texarkana, Tex., by Forelines & Knowles.

Bailey & Miller have opened a new market in Orrick, Mo.

L. G. Garrs, of Anthony, Kas., has sold his shop to Thompson & Thompson.

J. A. Mickey has established himself in the retail meat business at Hoxie, Kas.

W. W. Raymond has purchased the market of Roberts & Stephen in Greensburg, Kas.

J. E. Bartness has recently engaged in the meat business in Ramona, I. T.

J. T. Mollyneux has been succeeded in business at Sutton, Neb., by the Gerlach Meat Company.

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A. G. Osmer has opened a shop in Lincoln, Neb.

J. W. Finney has sustained a \$2,000 fire loss in his market at Issaquah, Wash.

Jensen Bros. have purchased the business at Castle Rock, Wash., of Clausmeyer & Roberts.

W. R. Wetsel has opened a shop in Waterville, Wash.

Chas. Watson has purchased the business of the Big Bend Meat Company, of Reardan, Wash.

Munger & Lackey have been succeeded in business in Hatton, Wash., by M. C. Munger.

L. W. Ambagan has sold his market to Bradley & Parkhurst, of Dayton, Ore.

Sheldon Bros. have engaged in business in Bend, Ore.

W. A. Beaver has sold an interest in his market at Weiser, Ida., to V. V. Smith.

G. W. French has engaged in the butcher business in Heppner, Ore.

R. L. Day has opened a shop in Enterprise, Ore.

J. M. Jamieson has sold his market to Dodd & Howarth, of Harrison, Ida.

J. Blackburn has purchased the market of Chas. Newcomb at Pilot Rock, Ore.

V. J. Hunter has sold his shop in Wichita, Kas., to A. C. Hunter.

O. L. Wilson has purchased the shop of H. H. Flood, of Greenwood, Neb.

E. P. Jacobs has sold his meat business to Austin & Son, of Harvard, Neb.

O. E. Smith has purchased the butcher shop of D. F. Kelly, at Conway, Ia.

Byron House, of Herrington, Kas., has purchased an interest in the business of C. B. Powers & Co., of Herrington, Kas.

J. W. Temple has sold his market at North Loup, Neb., to C. & E. Stakemiller.

Mitchell & Malone have purchased the shop of A. Wiseley at Durant, I. T.

Geo. B. Brenneke has purchased the business of Eckstein & Korth at Waverly, Iowa.

W. A. Sisk has succeeded to the meat business of Sisk Bros., at Howe, Tex.

W. H. Heberling has sold his market at Warrenburg, Mo., to Kelley & Jones.

Brown & Hartman have been succeeded in the meat business in Letts, Ia., by Henry G. Hartman.

Jake Fisher & Co. have recently opened a market in Fort Worth, Tex.

William Alderson has opened a shop at Oxford, Kas.

Bacon & Hays have engaged in the meat business at Salisaw, I. T.

Hussey & Francis have sold their market to Bickel & Son, of Lathrop, Mo.

Gibbs Bros. have sold their meat business in Cripple Creek, Colo., to Binns & Co.

G. Rockafellow has purchased the butcher shop of H. Davis, at Malvern, Ia.

Geo. Dulinsky will shortly engage in the meat business in Neosho Falls, Kas.

C. W. Owen has sold his shop to J. Armstrong, of Springfield, Neb.

William Williamson will establish a market at Chester, Pa.

Frank Schroeter, of Marion, O., has purchased Edward Fergus' market. M. Fergus has returned to Ireland.

C. G. Waters will open a shop at East Randolph, N. Y.

C. H. Brady's market at Cadillac, Mich., was burned recently.

John Green has started a retail meat business at Columbus, Ind.

F. A. Lermann has moved his market from Market and Franklin streets, Sandusky, O., to 506 Decatur street.

Boyer & De Long have opened a market at Kutztown, Pa.

Henry Hall has sold his shop at Andover, Mass., to Gordon & Wilkie.

A new market in Sterling, Ill., has been started by Hardesty & Beecher.

Ross Hayes is proprietor of the new market at Barnesville, O.

Harper & Marcell, butchers, of Ware, Mass., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Harper will continue the shop.

J. G. Corey has entered the wholesale retail meat trade at Benton Harbor, Mich.

STRANGE MEATS FOR QUEER TASTES.

The recent news from Antwerp that, an elephant having been killed in the Zoological Gardens there, its carcass was sold as food and converted into sausages, must have set the mouths of gourmands a-watering. After the eternal monotony of beef and mutton, a dish of elephant's flesh would make a red letter dinner, says the London Globe, though opinions differ as to the merits of its eating. Some African explorers have rhapsodized over the tenderness and delicacy of elephant meat, while others have likened it to soft leather and glue. Baked elephant's foot, however, is generally agreed to be sublime.

It was barbaric of the Antwerp butcher to make this joint into sausage. A hole should have been dug in the earth and heated with live coals. After sweeping out the cinders, the elephant's foot should have been buried in this primitive oven and a large fire maintained over it for three hours. This recipe yields a dish fit for a king, of the rarest flavor and a gelatinous consistency which may be eaten with a spoon.

Though elephants are rare in this beefy land, it is not sufficient reason for our present rigid restriction of diet. Beef and mutton, with pork, so entirely make up the menu that we actually regard lamb and veal as distinct dishes. Why should not goat flesh be introduced into the bill of fare? It is good eating, as Robinson Crusoe and Don Juan testify. In France it is largely eaten, Paris alone requiring 100,000 goats annually for the table. The French also enjoy the donkey, whose flesh, when killed young, resembles that of turkey, though of much finer flavor. Though a hippophagic banquet, arranged by the late Sir Henry Thompson, was held in London some years ago, it is still almost dangerous to suggest horse flesh to an Englishman as food. In reality, it is very excellent eating, and only prejudice can gainsay the fact. Old and worn-out horses cannot afford either nourishing or palatable meat, but that of a horse, reared like an ox for the table, has a finer fibre and flavor than beef, though darker in color. It is served in the best French restaurants, as well as largely eaten by the people.

"It was in Paris," wrote Mr. Vandam, the author of "An Englishman in Paris," "that I learned how the cat had been misjudged. Call the dog the friend of man if you like, but don't eat him. Fry him, stew, boil, or bake him, do what you will, his flesh is and remains oily and flabby, with a strong flavor of castor oil. But I declare that stewed puss is far nicer than stewed rabbit." This testimony the writer in the Globe can personally corroborate, having been invited to a dinner given by a gourmet of eccentric tastes. The dish of the evening was "Chat aux Champignons." Soaked in white vinegar with aromatic herbs, and cooked in red wine, the cat made a most savory dish, and after the prejudice of the first mouthful, one was bound to admit its succulence and flavor. The same verdict must be given for rat pie by any who have eaten it. At threshing time in the North country some farmers capture and convert the rats from the ricks into

a stew or pie. Thus cooked the grain-fed rat is as dainty as the pigeon. On this point both the naturalists, Frank Buckland and the Rev. J. G. Wood, agreed.

Another neglected article of food is the guinea pig. Were the edible virtues of the hedge hog known it would rival ortolans in epicurean favor. As cooked in rural England it is said to be delicious. The correct way is to encase the hedge hog, bristles and all, with a thick coat of soft clay, and place it in the glowing embers of a fire to bake. The bristle and skin come off with the hardened clay, leaving the tenderest and most delicate meat imaginable. To make squirrel into a stew may seem a refinement of selfish cruelty, but such ideas rarely trouble the rustic, and the dish is as memorable as appetizing. Snakes, being rare in England, are almost unknown as food, but in southern France there is a snake which is extensively sold, prepared for cooking, under the name of hedge eel. Indeed, those who enjoy eels can scarcely shudder at stewed snake. Frank Buckland once dined off a boa constrictor, and heartily enjoyed it, the flesh being exceedingly white and firm, not unlike veal in taste.

The popular prejudice against snails is incomprehensible when the favor of oysters, periwinkles, mussels and cockles is considered. In many London restaurants snails now figure on the daily menu. This is an imported taste from France, but in the West country snails are highly esteemed by the lower classes. A year or two ago a clergyman cited as an illustration of poverty in Bristol that he had seen working girls pick snails off a wall and eat them. As a matter of fact, the snail is extensively eaten in Somerset and Gloucestershire, both as a dainty and as a medicine. There are men who make a living by collecting snails and selling them under the name of "wall fish." Boiled in their shells they are picked out and eaten with bread and butter, being accounted a great luxury and very nourishing. In pulmonary diseases they popularly rank as a specific.

Frogs are another dainty which prejudice denies to the Englishman, though in the United States and Canada they are esteemed as highly as in France. Spasmodically a sturgeon is offered for sale in London, and the accident of its capture affords a novel dish. Cut and cooked as a cutlet, it tastes rather like veal, without a suspicion of fish about it. In Germany bears' flesh is greatly favored, and smoked bear tongues, hams and sausages are both appetizing and expensive. Ever since Paris, in the siege of 1870-71, was driven to eating up the animals at the Zoo, camels' flesh has been demanded by French gourmets. Remarkably like beef in appearance, it is as tender as veal, and there are Parisians who import it regularly from Algeria. On the same testimony, lion steaks are reported to be only moderate eating, while tiger is both tough and sinewy. Jaguar flesh, however, is delightfully white and toothsome; and alligators and crocodiles provide a meal of the most delicate flavor, midway between that of veal and pork.

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